

# News Clips Report

Date	HeadLine	Outlet
11/13/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	KFYR-AM - Online
11/13/2012	The Valley Today	Valley Today - KVLV-TV
11/13/2012	Valley Today	KXJB-TV
11/13/2012	Science Should Govern Fracking	Jamestown Post-Journal - Online
11/13/2012	World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ...	Boston Globe - Online (press release)
11/13/2012	World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ...	paidContent.org
11/13/2012	Despite Democratic Wins, Capitol Hill Status Quo Remains	Mondaq
11/13/2012	Latest North Dakota news, sports, business and entertainment	Associated Press (AP) - Bismarck Bureau
11/12/2012	Wyoming's former gas supervisor gets job in North Dakota	WDAY-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	Markets.financialcontent.com
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Dickinson Press - Online
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	paidContent.org
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Beaumont Enterprise - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	KOTA-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Wyoming's former gas supervisor gets job in ND	Grand Forks Herald - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Seattle Post-Intelligencer
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	Yahoo! Finance
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	iStockAnalyst
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	Individual.com
11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	Marketwire - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Jamestown Sun - Online, The
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	KULR-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Wyoming's former gas supervisor gets job in North Dakota	WDAY-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Northern Colorado 5 - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Grand Forks Herald - Online
11/12/2012	Wyoming's former gas supervisor gets job in ND	Grand Forks Herald - Online
11/12/2012	Latest Pennsylvania business	WJTV-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	KXMD-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Dickinson Press - Online
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	KGWN-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Latest Pennsylvania business	WHLT-TV - Online
11/12/2012	Latest Pennsylvania business	WCBD-TV - Online
11/12/2012	MORE CRACKDOWNS COMING	KTRH-AM - Online
11/12/2012	MORE CRACKDOWNS COMING	KODA-FM - Online
11/12/2012	Base Gas Policy On Solid Science	Intelligencer - Online, The
11/12/2012	Base Gas Policy On Solid Science	Intelligencer - Online, The
11/12/2012	Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation	Electric Light and Power

11/12/2012	Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNr in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies	Marketwire
11/12/2012	EPA ISSUES NOTICE ABOUT COMMENTS REQUEST TO INFORM HYDRAULIC FRACTURING RESEARCH RELATED TO DRINKING WATER RESOURCES	Federal News Service
11/12/2012	Latest Pennsylvania business	Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Associated Press (AP) - Bismarck Bureau
11/12/2012	Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota	Associated Press (AP) - Cheyenne Bureau
11/11/2012	Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation	Electric Light and Power
11/11/2012	Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation	Utility Products Magazine - Online
11/11/2012	Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation	Utility Products Magazine - Online
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WPXI-TV - Online
11/11/2012	Alaska's Methane Hydrate Resource Spark Debate Over Energy And Climate Change	Huffington Post, The
11/11/2012	Harsher energy regulations seen in Obama's second term	Reuters - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Kansas City Star - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Lexington Herald-Leader - Online
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study   Sandusky Register	Sandusky Register - Sandusky
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Olympian - Online, The
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Sacramento Bee - Online, The
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Yahoo! Finance
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Bradenton Herald - Online
11/11/2012	Platt's Energy Week	Platts Energy Week - WUSA-TV
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Bloomberg Businessweek - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Centre Daily Times - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Bellingham Herald - Online
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Yahoo! News
11/11/2012	Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation	Times Record News - Online
11/11/2012	Experts say Obama won't stop Eagle Ford Shale boom	Individual.com
11/11/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Post-Standard - Online
11/11/2012	EPA Gas Drilling Study: Top Agency Official Optimistic Before Report's Release	Huffington Post, The
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Telegraph - Online, The
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Idaho Statesman - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Sun Herald - Online, The
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Columbus Ledger-Enquirer - Online
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Individual.com
11/11/2012	Environmentalists expect re-elected Obama to act	Daily Camera - Online, The

11/11/2012	on climate change Experts say Obama won't stop Eagle Ford Shale boom	Victoria Advocate
11/11/2012	Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?	Sun News, The
11/10/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Cumberland Times-News - Online
11/10/2012	Feds studying fracking and pollution	Burbank Leader
11/10/2012	official with the US Environmental Protection Agency 's optimistic	KQV-AM
11/10/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WJTV-TV - Online
11/10/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Journal Gazette - Online, The
11/10/2012	Harsher energy regulations seen in Obama's second term	Reuters India
11/10/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WHLT-TV - Online
11/10/2012	EPA official expresses hope on gas drilling, water study	Scranton Times-Tribune - Online, The
11/10/2012	EPA Official "Optimistic" over Fracking Report	Reason - Online
11/10/2012	EPA awaits study on potential impact of fracking on drinking water	Review - Online, The
11/10/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WCBD-TV - Online
11/10/2012	EPA hopeful on gas project	Times Leader - Online
11/10/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WSAV-TV - Online
11/10/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WHIO-TV - Online
11/10/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Charleston Gazette, The
11/10/2012	Here is the latest Pennsylvania news from The Associated Press	Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau
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11/10/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	AkronNewsNow.com
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WVVA-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WKBN-TV - Online
11/09/2012	Fracking study offers EPA hope water impact concerns will be addressed	Newsday - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WYTV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	KTVU-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	KFOX-TV - Online
11/09/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WCBD-TV - Online
11/09/2012	Request for Information To Inform Hydraulic Fracturing Research Related to Drinking Water Resources	TMCnet.com
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Ashland Times-Gazette - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on fracking study	KYPost.com
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Patriot-News - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA Update on Hydraulic Fracturing & Drinking Water	Center For Environment, Commerce & Energy
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Seattle Post-Intelligencer
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WVNS-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Dayton Daily News - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WTTG-TV - Online

11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on fracking study	WCPO-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Ithaca Journal - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WSLS-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WOWK-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Middletown Journal - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WXIX-TV - Online
11/09/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WJTV-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Centre Daily Times - Online
11/09/2012	Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment	WHLT-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WJTV-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WNEM-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful that gas drilling study will answer key questions on water impacts	Daily Journal - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WTVG-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WHLT-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	NewsOK.com (Oklahoman) - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Press & Sun-Bulletin - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WTOV-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful that gas drilling study will answer key questions on water impacts	Republic - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Daily Record - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WJAC-TV - Online
11/09/2012	New York News   NYC Breaking NewsEPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WNYW-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA Official Hopeful On Gas Drilling Study	CBS Baltimore
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WTRF-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA hopeful on gas drilling study	Observer-Reporter - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Lebanon Daily News - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Express-Times -- New Jersey Edition - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Review - Online, The
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	WPXI-TV - Online
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Fort Mill Times - Online
11/09/2012	Obama to weigh energy boom, climate change in second term	Chicago Tribune Collections
11/09/2012	UPDATE 1-Obama to weigh energy boom, climate change in 2nd term	Chicago Tribune Collections
11/09/2012	Browner Calls For Strict Fracking Rules	Inside EPA Weekly Report
11/09/2012	EPA Seeks Data For Fracking Study	Inside EPA Weekly Report
11/09/2012	Obama second term will be onerous, oil consultant says	FuelFix.com
11/09/2012	Election Concludes - Will This be an Era of Alternative Energy?	Planet Berry Llc
11/09/2012	Election Concludes - Will This be an Era of Alternative Energy?	Cleantechies Cleantech Blog
11/09/2012	Coal and Oil hit by Obama's second term	Utility Products Magazine - Online
11/09/2012	Verenium Corporation's CEO Discusses Q3 2012 Results - Earnings Call Transcript	Seeking Alpha
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Associated Press (AP)
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Associated Press (AP) - Charleston, WV Bureau
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Associated Press (AP)
11/09/2012	EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study	Associated Press (AP) - Columbus Bureau

11/09/2012

FOLLOWING ELECTION, EPA EXPECTED TO  
QUICKLY ISSUE SUITE OF DELAYED RULES

Inside EPA Weekly Report

# News Clips Report

## **Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota** **KFYR-AM - Online**

**11/13/2012**

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) \_ Wyoming's former top oil and gas industry regulator has found a new job in North Dakota.

The Casper Star-Tribune reported Monday that Tom Doll is a senior petroleum engineer at the research and develop arm of the University of North Dakota. He was hired by the Energy and Environmental Research Center in September.

Doll resigned as Wyoming's oil and gas supervisor in June after he was criticized for saying that some residents in central Wyoming with contaminated groundwater were motivated by greed.

The EPA has been investigating whether hydraulic fracturing played a role in the contamination in Pavillion.

# News Clips Report

## The Valley Today

**TVEyes National Ad Value: \$127,760.75**

**TVEyes National Audience: 4,162,944**

## Valley Today - KVLV-TV

**11/13/2012**

to 35. South winds up to 10 mph. .tonight...mostly cloudy. Lows 20 to 25. Southwest winds up to 10 mph. .wednesday...partly sunny. Highs in the mid 30s. Southwest winds up to 10 mph. .wednesday night...partly cloudy. Lows in the mid 20s. .thursday...partly sunny. Highs in the mid 30s. .thursday night...mostly clear. Lows 15 to 20. .friday...mostly sunny. Highs in the mid 30s. .friday night...mostly clear. Lows in the mid 20s. .saturday...partly sunny. Highs 40 to 45. .saturday night...partly cloudy. Lows 25 to 30. .sunday...partly sunny. Highs 40 to 45. .sunday night...partly cloudy. Lows 30 to 35. To 45. .monday...partly sunny. Highs 40 a local animal rescue group is in desperate need of some help after 11 malnourished and abused horses were brought to their place this weekend. High tail horse ranch and rescue is at full capacity. Volunteers think so many animals are brought in because the drought is pushing up the price of hay. If you would like to donate to the rescue... Or volunteer, adopt or foster one of the horses give them a call at 526-3734 or visit their website. We have a link at valley news live.com. Just click the hot button at the top right corner of our homepage. The U.S. small business administration is making low-interest federal disaster loans available to small, non-farm businesses in more counties in the dakotas. The loans of up to \$2 million are to offset losses from drought in september and october. The latest county to be declared eligible is sargent county. The neighboring north dakota counties of dickey, ransom and richland, and the neighboring south dakota counties of brown, marshall and roberts become automatically eligible. We now know what sparked an elevator fire in the northern valley yesterday:investigators say an overheated bearing is likely the cause. It started at mid-morning at the hallock co-op elevator and crews stayed on the scene for several hours. When it was out, investigators says there was more water damage than fire damage. Hallock's fire chief says it appears the bearing near the top of the elevator overheated.. Igniting grain dust, which spread to the wall of the elevator. No dollar amount was given for damage. A scary weekend of hunting for two northern valley men. The two walhalla hunters are recovering from severe hypothermia after getting lost in a dense swamp. Cousins bo carrier and travis lafferty were tracking a wounded deer in a swamp known for thick brush.. When they became disoriented. A search party was being organized... And lafferty was carrying his semi-conscious cousin, when they walked out of the swamp three hours later. A relative says lafferty probably saved his cousin's life. Some members of the nation's native american population are calling for a boycott of victoria's secret this holiday season. That's after they sent a model down the runway at a recent show wearing what appeared to be a sioux war bonnet... And not much else. The show isn't set to air until december 4th, but it didn't stop images like this from popping up on computers all across the country. The outfit, was shown as called "thanksgiving," part of their yearly fashion show. Local tribal members of the lakota sioux people say it's not just that it's turning the war bonnet into a costume... But also that it's highly sexualized .. And women on the reservation are already facing serious levels of sexual violence, as it is. There is also a point where people have to put their foot down and say, I'm not having any more of this racial stereotyping. And it's partly because people are looking at these models, and looking up to them. And that's a problem." the company has apologized and agreed to yank the video of the outfit from the show. The model has also apologized. Wyoming's former top oil and gas industry regulator has found a new job in north dakota. Tom doll is a senior petroleum engineer at the the university north dakota. Doll resigned as wyoming's oil and gas supervisor in june after he was criticized for saying that some residents in central wyoming with contaminated groundwater were motivated by greed. The epa has been investigating whether hydraulic fracturing played a role in the contamination in pavillion. Coming up on the valley today, two familiar faces will serve as majority leaders in next year's north dakota legislative session. And--what you should do now to make sure your car is ready for the cold weather. [ Old Man ] get

# News Clips Report

## Valley Today

**TVEyes National Ad Value: \$70,976.95**

**TVEyes National Audience: 2,312,706**

## KXJB-TV

**11/13/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## Science Should Govern Fracking Jamestown Post-Journal - Online

11/13/2012

&#8592; and &#8594; arrow keys on your keyboard to activate these links ?");return false" onmouseout="hideBubbleTip()" class="txtRight"&gt; Now Is The Time For Bipartis...&gt;&gt;

Science Should Govern Fracking

November 13, 2012

The Post-Journal

Americans have been drilling wells for oil and gas for more than a century and a half. Hydraulic fracturing - or fracking - has been in use to augment well production for decades.

Yet it has been only during the past few years that a gusher of propaganda about fracking has surfaced. Incredibly, some public officials - including our very own right here in New York state -have allowed it to dictate policy.

What about the facts on fracking and other oil and gas industry practices? A variety of studies indicate there is little or no danger of groundwater being contaminated by chemicals used in fracking, as the industry points out.

Nevertheless, the Environmental Protection Agency has launched a comprehensive study of fracking. Last week, EPA official George Paulson said a progress report on the study should be released by the end of this year. A final report is due in 2014, he added.

Good. The EPA's progress report should give scientists, the gas and oil industry, and those worried about fracking a chance to check the agency's methodology. EPA officials, sometimes accused of bowing to the demands of radical environmentalists rather than basing policy on science, should welcome the oversight.

There indeed are some valid concerns about fracking, primarily involving well casings used to keep chemicals out of groundwater. But rejecting the practice altogether, in view of what appears to be an excellent environmental record, makes no sense.

The EPA study should provide solid, science-based guidance that will safeguard the environment while allowing Americans to get at the gigantic supplies of natural gas underneath our feet.

The Post-Journal

PO Box 3386 , Jamestown, NY 14702-3386 | 716-487-1111

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# News Clips Report

## **World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ... Boston Globe - Online (press release)**

**11/13/2012**

That is the key. And, given the re-election of Barack Obama, it may not be very likely: A shale oil boom means the U.S. will overtake Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer by 2020, a radical shift that could profoundly transform not just the world's energy supplies, but also its geopolitics, the International [...]

That is the key. And, given the re-election of Barack Obama, it may not be very likely:

A shale oil boom means the U.S. will overtake Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer by 2020, a radical shift that could profoundly transform not just the world's energy supplies, but also its geopolitics, the International Energy Agency said Monday.

In its closely watched annual World Energy Outlook, the IEA, which advises industrialized nations on their energy policies, said the global energy map "is being redrawn by the resurgence in oil and gas production in the United States."

The assessment is in contrast with last year, when it envisioned Russia and Saudi Arabia vying for the top position.

"By around 2020, the United States is projected to become the largest global oil producer" and overtake Saudi Arabia for a time, the agency said. "The result is a continued fall in U.S. oil imports (currently at 20% of its needs) to the extent that North America becomes a net oil exporter around 2030."

This major shift will be driven by the faster-than-expected development of hydrocarbon resources locked in shale and other tight rock that have just started to be unlocked by a new combination of technologies called hydraulic fracturing.

And there's the rub. Fracking has been demonized by the enviros and the Democrats. Nevermind the fact that in this nation alone it has been in use for 64 years and over a million wells have been drilled using it. This is not new technology despite the apparent belief by some that it is and that it is dangerous.

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking.

Right. 1948. A million wells. No history there.

EPA is publishing new regulations on fracking which they claim will not impede production. Any bets out there concerning the truth of that assertion?

We talk about "energy independence" often and others rightfully point out that oil is a global market and that it is difficult to become truly independent. Given these new finds, I'm not so sure that argument is still valid. Or at least it isn't as valid as it was when we believed we only sat on top of 2% of the world's reserves.

Let's be clear here, the possibility of increased fossil fuel production, to the point of defacto energy independence flies in the face of everything the left wants to do in the energy sector. Anyone who doesn't understand that has not been paying attention. We've seen it with this administration's ban on off-shore drilling, putting areas of federal land off-limits and slow-walking the permit process. There is no reason to believe that will change. None.

We have the possibility to strategically help the country, create thousands if not millions of jobs, create revenue for government and begin to help a struggling economy get off it's knees and at least begin staggering forward in a positive direction. If the past four years is any indication, that's an opportunity that will likely be passed up or at best, minimized.

Oh, this administration will talk a good game, it always does. And it will claim it is interested in "all of the above" when it comes to energy. But action speaks louder than empty words and the action we've seen from Obama, et. al., says exactly the opposite is true.

We're sitting on potential energy resources that could be a veritable game changer. One problem. With a government in place that loves to pick winners and losers, it looks upon fossil fuel as a loser.

# News Clips Report

The results, unfortunately, are predictable.

~McQ

FavStocks.com - World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ...

Please visit FavStocks.com for more info on your Favorite Stocks. Also stop by the free Stock Forum and discuss today's hot stocks. )

# News Clips Report

**World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ...**  
**paidContent.org**

**11/13/2012**

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In its closely watched annual World Energy Outlook, the IEA, which advises industrialized nations on their energy policies, said the global energy map "is being redrawn by the resurgence in oil and gas production in the United States."

The assessment is in contrast with last year, when it envisioned Russia and Saudi Arabia vying for the top position.

"By around 2020, the United States is projected to become the largest global oil producer" and overtake Saudi Arabia for a time, the agency said. "The result is a continued fall in U.S. oil imports (currently at 20% of its needs) to the extent that North America becomes a net oil exporter around 2030."

This major shift will be driven by the faster-than-expected development of hydrocarbon resources locked in shale and other tight rock that have just started to be unlocked by a new combination of technologies called hydraulic fracturing.

And there's the rub. Fracking has been demonized by the enviros and the Democrats. Nevermind the fact that in this nation alone it has been in use for 64 years and over a million wells have been drilled using it. This is not new technology despite the apparent belief by some that it is and that it is dangerous.

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking.

Right. 1948. A million wells. No history there.

EPA is publishing new regulations on fracking which they claim will not impede production. Any bets out there concerning the truth of that assertion?

We talk about "energy independence" often and others rightfully point out that oil is a global market and that it is difficult to become truly independent. Given these new finds, I'm not so sure that argument is still valid. Or at least it isn't as valid as it was when we believed we only sat on top of 2% of the world's reserves.

Let's be clear here, the possibility of increased fossil fuel production, to the point of defacto energy independence flies in the face of everything the left wants to do in the energy sector. Anyone who doesn't understand that has not been paying attention. We've seen it with this administration's ban on off-shore drilling, putting areas of federal land off-limits and slow-walking the permit process. There is no reason to believe that will change. None.

We have the possibility to strategically help the country, create thousands if not millions of jobs, create revenue for government and begin to help a struggling economy get off it's knees and at least begin staggering forward in a positive direction. If the past four years is any indication, that's an opportunity that will likely be passed up or at best, minimized.

Oh, this administration will talk a good game, it always does. And it will claim it is interested in "all of the above" when it comes to energy. But action speaks louder than empty words and the action we've seen from Obama, et. al., says exactly the opposite is true.

We're sitting on potential energy resources that could be a veritable game changer. One problem. With a government in place that loves to pick winners and losers, it looks upon fossil fuel as a loser.

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The results, unfortunately, are predictable.

~McQ

FavStocks.com - World's largest oil producer? If we can get government out of the way ...

Please visit FavStocks.com for more info on your Favorite Stocks. Also stop by the free Stock Forum and discuss today's hot stocks. )

# News Clips Report

## **Despite Democratic Wins, Capitol Hill Status Quo Remains Mondaq**

**11/13/2012**

By Mr David Leiter and Bryan M. Stockton

Expect legislative stalemate on energy and environmental issues but increased regulatory activity

Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C. (United States) Despite Democratic Wins, Capitol Hill Status Quo Remains 13 November 2012

Despite recent polls showing a close popular vote, President Obama won a decisive electoral vote victory, winning all of the battleground states. Election night also saw Senate Democrats increase their margin in the chamber as Democratic candidates defied expectations and eked out victories in largely Republican states like North Dakota, Montana, Indiana, and Missouri. Despite these gains for Democrats, Republicans maintained control of the House of Representatives, ensuring a divided Congress. Consequently, much of the partisan gridlock that has stalled legislation over the past year will continue. As the confetti from election night settles, the election does not present either party with a clear path to enacting its legislative agenda: indeed, the same players will be at the table as the Administration and Congress decide how to address a number of pressing fiscal and policy issues. The odds of substantive energy and environmental legislation in the next Congress is slim, but the Obama Administration—now freed from the restraints of re-election—is expected to utilize its executive powers and imprint its energy and environmental legacy through the regulatory process. Below is a more detailed look at the key energy and environmental issues to be addressed in the lame duck session of the 112th Congress and in the 113th Congress next year.

With election over, federal agencies expected to move forward with regulations

Federal agencies—chiefly the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—face a backlog of regulations that were put on hold in advance of the election. Just as the Administration has been slow-walking its regulatory agenda leading up to the election, we expect it will continue to do so post-election in an effort to not rock the boat too soon after the Election Day victory. For example, the Administration would be unlikely to quickly approve the Keystone XL pipeline (though an approval is expected), as that would offend environmentalists who rallied to the President's re election. Also, the Administration may hold back on some regulatory initiatives, as it still needs to compromise with Republicans on the fiscal cliff, and does not necessarily want to antagonize them in advance of those negotiations.

### Environmental Protection Agency

EPA can be expected to advance several major and controversial regulations over the next year, some of which had stalled amid election year politics. Some of these pending regulations include the following:

New source performance standards (NSPS) for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from new power plants.  
Mercury and air toxics standards for new power plants, which are currently being reconsidered (the agency is on track to issue the final rule by March 2013)

A tougher national ambient air quality standard for ozone, a chief component of smog.

Tightened standards for particulate matter. EPA signed a legal agreement with environmental groups in September to issue this standard by Dec. 14.

A decision on whether or not to waive mandatory volumes of renewable fuel blended in the nation's fuel supply, as required by the renewable fuels standard. Governors of several livestock producing states have petitioned EPA for a waiver, citing the high price of corn.

Standards for boilers, industrial incinerators, and cement makers (the rule has been pending at the Office of Budget and Management since May 17).

Resolving how to address air pollution that crosses state lines. A federal court threw out CSAPR (the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule) earlier this year, but the agency has appealed the decision and is waiting to see whether the court will rehear the case. If it does not, the issue will be returned to the EPA, since CAIR (the Clean Air Interstate Rule of the Bush era) was left in place but has also been deemed inadequate by the courts.

A report on the impact of hydraulic fracturing and drinking water (An initial progress report is expected by the end of 2012, and a final draft report is expected to be released for public comment and peer review in 2014). The report may provide

# News Clips Report

impetus for those who want additional federal oversight.

Regulation of coal ash under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The rule is mired in litigation and EPA has received hundreds of thousands of comments, suggesting that a rule-making process would not be finished until at least 2014.

Implementation of new Tier III gasoline standards, which will lower the sulphur content in fuel.

Guidelines for third party verification of renewable identification numbers (RINs) under the renewable fuels standard (RFS2) are expected to be finalized early next year.

EPA will also press ahead with how to regulate carbon emissions from biomass. EPA's initial proposal recently faced criticism from the EPA's own Science Advisory Board, whose conclusions the biomass industry considers unwieldy and unworkable. Treatment of waste will be less controversial than that of round wood, but the EPA has not yet settled on an approach for either. Environmentalists seem to have steered EPA away from declaring all biomass emissions to be carbon neutral, but it remains to be seen how EPA handles different feedstocks. EPA is also expected to study new pathways for advanced biofuels as part of the renewable fuels standard.

With Republicans still in control of the House, Rep. Ed Whitfield is expected to keep pushing back against EPA regulations from his perch on the House Energy and Commerce Committee Energy and Power Subcommittee. Still, the divided Congress most likely means that Congressional opponents of EPA action will be unable to pass legislation restraining the agency's regulatory powers.

This intense Republican hostility to the EPA regulatory agenda would also make it difficult for President Obama to navigate the Senate confirmation process with new EPA Administrator. For that reason alone—leaving aside the fact that many Democrats think Administrator Jackson has done a solid job—the White House may encourage her to stay for a second term.

While many in industry fear an unshackled EPA, some environmentalists are weary that the President will compromise on his environmental agenda rather than push ahead with major climate or energy initiatives. They remember that the President's advisors delayed the ozone rule last year. Environmentalists fear that the Administration will approve the Keystone XL pipeline and are already planning new protests.

## Department of Interior

The Bureau of Land Management plans to finalize before the end of 2012 a rule to regulate more closely hydraulic fracturing on public lands. A draft released earlier this year and strongly opposed by the oil and gas industry would require drillers to disclose the chemicals injected underground and impose stringent standards for well integrity and wastewater management. Had President Obama lost, the Administration probably would have been in more of a rush to finalize those standards before January. In addition, it is unclear whether Interior will levelize the royalty rates between offshore and onshore oil and gas production on federal lands; Secretary Salazar had previously stated that Interior might bring on shore royalty rates (12.5%) more in line with those off shore (18.75%).

At the same time, at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Obama's win ensures that the agency will move forward with plans for opening the outer continental shelf for offshore wind. The agency is anticipating lease sales for the northeast early next year. While Interior finalized regulations for offshore renewable energy development in 2009, after they had languished for several years during the Bush Administration, Interior is facing its own criticism for not moving fast enough on implementing auction formats for competitive offshore wind leases. It is unclear whether Secretary Salazar, who has been a forceful advocate for renewable energy development on federal land, will leave the Department.

## Department of Energy

Some Department of Energy funding announcements were delayed prior to the election. DOE also unsurprisingly refrained from any new loan guarantee announcements prior to the election. We expect funding awards for small modular reactors and for offshore wind demonstration grants soon. The DOE also has about \$170 million to cover the credit subsidy for projects seeking 1703 loan guarantees. We expect that money to be distributed among 3-4 projects. The Department of Energy will also be releasing a report on the impacts of exporting natural gas. Incoming Senate Energy Committee Chairman Ron Wyden (D-OR) has said that until there is more macro-level study on the effect of exports, the government should not rush to implement policies promoting natural gas exports, as those exports might raise prices and harm domestic manufacturing.

In Congress, energy issues overshadowed by looming fiscal problems

# News Clips Report

As Congress returns next week for a lame-duck session of Congress, the issues it faces are daunting: looming expiration of tax cuts, the onset of sequestration, and a debt ceiling within reach—taken together, the so-called "fiscal cliff." This is not to mention measures that typically would have been resolved by this point, such as the annual National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), a new Farm Bill, and appropriations bills. Congress simply lacks the time to address all of the issues it faces. But even if Congress deals with only a few of the big issues, it could have a relatively productive session. If Romney had won the presidency or Congressional Republicans had picked up more seats, they presumably would have had less reason to compromise in a lame duck session, as they could wait for their new members to be seated next year.

But even with an Obama victory (and slightly more leverage for Democrats), the lame duck Congress most likely will not reach a "grand bargain" on the fiscal cliff, although there are several measures that could pass either as stand-alone bills or as part of a larger omnibus bill. Such measures include a Tax Extenders package, the annual National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the remaining six months of appropriations for FY13, a Cyber Security bill, the National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act, a modest energy efficiency package, the Law of the Sea Treaty, and Cybersecurity legislation. Further, we also expect to see an effort to provide disaster relief funding in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

There seem to be four options for Congress to address the fiscal cliff: 1) Congress can "do nothing" on sequestration and the expiring tax cuts and simply leave this issue for the new 113th Congress next year, although this is really the worst case scenario and could cause deep pain to the economy; 2) A three or six month "agreement to delay" sequestration and extend tax cuts, although this does nothing to resolve the fiscal challenges and will only allow more time for the problems to grow (tax writing committee members also are horrified at the prospect of any extension of tax cuts less than a year); 3) a "grand bargain" along the line of Simpson-Bowles or the President's \$4 trillion proposal (simply too heavy a lift and unlikely to happen this year); and 4) an agreement for a one-year "down payment" that is achieved by agreeing on a patchwork of cuts, savings, and revenues that would allow Congress to regroup next year for a long-term plan or even a year-by-year solution. We think that the fourth option is the most likely.

## Agricultural Policy

If Congress decides to move forward with a "down payment" approach, it will need to identify billions of dollars in savings. The Farm Bill passed by the Senate offers over \$20 billion in savings. Renewable energy advocates like the Senate version because it includes mandatory funding for USDA energy title programs, even though the funding is a significant decrease from the 2008 Farm Bill's levels. While farm programs technically expired September 30, significant problems will kick in after Dec. 31, when dairy farmer market assistance expires. To date, the House has lacked the votes to approve a bill. Democrats protest the \$16 billion in cuts to food stamps, but Tea Party caucus members believe not enough has been cut. While House Majority Leader Eric Cantor opposes the Farm Bill in principle, he recently signaled a willingness to bring up some sort of agriculture legislation before Congress adjourns. This continuing deadlock makes it unlikely to see a Farm Bill pass unless used for savings as part of a larger package.

## Tax Policy

Another crucial issue for the energy sector is how Congress deals with expiring energy tax provisions. Senate Finance Committee members consider its summer markup of business tax extenders to be the opening salvo in negotiations with the House. However, Ways and Means Chairman Dave Camp (R-MI) declines to view the Senate proposal as anything but a not-paid-for Finance Committee package that has not been approved by the full Senate.

The wind tax credit has generated the most bipartisan support, but it also costs the most of the renewable credits (an estimated \$12 billion for this extension). Supporters of the wind credit are preparing rallies and speeches when Congress returns, but so are opponents of the credit. To date, opponents of the credit are not distinguishing between offshore and onshore wind. The Senate proposal extends the credit to those projects that commence construction before Dec. 31, 2013. While a one year extension, by changing the language from "placed in service" to "commence construction" the Senate gave renewable energy projects a more open ended date, as projects need not be finished by 2013 to obtain the credit. House Ways and Means Republicans are not pleased with this change and likely will try to gut that change. If Congress does agree to extend a broad package of tax credits, the wind credit is likely to be included in that deal. Other credits such as the cellulosic production tax credit may be able to hitch a ride.

Any extension of the tax credits will be driven by renewable energy champions in the Senate. Fortunately for the renewable energy industry, next year they will be able to count on new advocates including Senators-elect Baldwin (D-

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WI), Martin Heinrich (D-NM), Hirono (DHI), and Warren (D-MA). Both Senate Finance Chairman Baucus and House Ways and Means Chairman Camp want to address fundamental tax reform in the next Congress. But given the differences between the parties on what tax reform means (i.e., whether it includes tax increases), reaching a compromise will be a challenging proposition.

## Energy and Environmental Policy

Two key committees for energy and environmental policy will see leadership changes in the next Congress. Incoming Senate Energy Committee Chairman Wyden (D-OR) is a thoughtful member with a history of bipartisanship. He is expected to focus on issues that can attract bipartisan support, even if they are narrow in scope. He is intent on fixing real problems and does not want to fight the same fights. Given his mindset, Wyden will not be championing big ideas like a green bank, a clean energy standard, or a carbon tax. On the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Sen. Vitter (R-LA) will take over as ranking member from Sen. Inhofe (R-OK). Both represent major oil and gas producing states, and Vitter is expected to continue as a vocal advocate for the industry.

For renewable energy advocates, a mixed bag in state referenda

Two state level initiatives are worth noting. In Michigan, voters defeated a "25x'25" proposal, which would have required the state to obtain a quarter of its electricity from renewable energy sources by 2025. Michigan's current law imposes a renewable energy portfolio standard of 10 percent by 2015. In California, voters narrowly passed a measure tweaking corporate taxes on out-of-state companies (basing taxes on California sales rather than California payroll). This would raise approximately \$1.1 billion more each year, and for the first five years, for the first five years, half of the new revenues would be dedicated to energy efficiency and clean energy projects in public buildings.

The content of this article is intended to provide a general guide to the subject matter. Specialist advice should be sought about your specific circumstances.

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# News Clips Report

**Latest North Dakota news, sports, business and entertainment  
Associated Press (AP) - Bismarck Bureau**

**11/13/2012**

## SD OIL LEGISLATION

SD legislators draft potential energy protections

(Information in the following story is from: Argus Leader, <http://www.argusleader.com>)

SIOUX FALLS, S.D. (AP) \_ The possibility of an increase in energy production is spurring South Dakota lawmakers to consider a package of legislation aimed at helping get the state ready.

Rep. Tona Rozum of Mitchell tells the Argus Leader (<http://argusne.ws/WWUshH>) that South Dakota needs to be better prepared than North Dakota was for its oil boom. North Dakota is dealing with problems such as a lack of affordable housing in the oil patch and damage to roads from oil traffic.

Brookings Rep. Spencer Hawley says a focus will be on helping landowners guard against harm to their property. Rozum says one pressing need is establishing a mediation program to help with disputes between landowners and drilling companies.

A study recently released by the governor's office concluded that a big oil boom in South Dakota isn't likely.

## DROUGHT-RIVER SHIPPING

Mo. governor, barge industry urge action

ST. LOUIS (AP) \_ The federal government is being warned that cutting the amount of water released from Missouri's upstream reservoir would also reduce flow on the Mississippi River below St. Louis.

Missouri Gov. Jay Nixon and barge industry officials are telling Washington that such a move could cause, quote, "economic disaster."

The drought has left many waterways at historic lows. Nixon sent a letter Friday urging the Army Corps of Engineers to rethink its plans.

Meanwhile, the American Waterways Operators and Waterways Council last week urged Congress and President Barack Obama to act to keep the water flowing.

The Corps said last week that the reduction is the first of several drought conservation measures necessary if drought conditions continue into 2013.

## FARGO TRAIN FATAL

Homeless man struck by train in Fargo dies

FARGO, N.D. (AP) \_ A homeless man who was struck by a train in Fargo last week has died.

Police say 30-year-old Robert Brown died on Sunday. He had been hospitalized since last Thursday.

Police say Brown had no permanent address. Authorities say he was lying across the tracks when he was hit.

## OIL AND GAS SUPERVISOR

Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota

# News Clips Report

(Information in the following story is from: Casper (Wyo.) Star-Tribune, <http://www.trib.com>)

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) \_ Wyoming's former top oil and gas industry regulator has found a new job in North Dakota.

The Casper Star-Tribune reported Monday that Tom Doll is a senior petroleum engineer at the research and develop arm of the University of North Dakota. He was hired by the Energy and Environmental Research Center in September.

Doll resigned as Wyoming's oil and gas supervisor in June after he was criticized for saying that some residents in central Wyoming with contaminated groundwater were motivated by greed.

The EPA has been investigating whether hydraulic fracturing played a role in the contamination in Pavillion.

## ND MULE DEER

Mule deer production remains low in North Dakota

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) \_ Reproduction of mule deer in North Dakota appears to be mired at record-low levels.

The state Game and Fish Department says biologists who took part in an aerial survey in October counted 1,224 mule deer, a slight increase from 1,055 last year. The fawn-to-doe ratio of 0.59 equaled the lowest ratio since the survey began in 1954. The long-term average is 0.92 fawns per doe.

Big Game Supervisor Bruce Stillings says mule deer densities in the Badlands haven't been this low since 1996. He says the three consecutive harsh winters beginning in 2008 were devastating to the population.

Last winter was one of the mildest on record, but Stillings says it's likely that the reproductive condition of the surviving females was still poor because of the previous three winters.

Man burned trying to save dog from burning camper

(Information in the following story is from: Bismarck Tribune, <http://www.bismarcktribune.com>)

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) \_ A man suffered burns when he tried to rescue his dog from a burning camper in Bismarck over the weekend.

Police say the man was using a stove to keep warm in the camper parked behind a hotel. They say he fell asleep and awoke to smoke Saturday night. The man escaped but then went back inside to rescue the dog.

The dog was fine but police tell The Bismarck Tribune (<http://bit.ly/Q6VqhX>) that the man was taken to a hospital. His condition was not disclosed.

## RED RIVER SEARCH

Truck found in Red River belonged to NDSU

FARGO, N.D. (AP) \_ Fargo police say a truck found submerged in the Red River over the weekend belongs to North Dakota State University and is believed to have been stolen.

The discovery of the truck on Sunday morning prompted a search for possible occupants who didn't make it out of the vehicle. No one was found.

Police say whoever took the truck probably just put it in gear and let it travel down a hill into the water. The truck was in gear and the keys were in the ignition when it was discovered.

## DISASTER LOANS

More Dakotas businesses eligible for drought loans

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) \_ The U.S. Small Business Administration is making low-interest federal disaster loans available to

# News Clips Report

small, nonfarm businesses in more counties in the Dakotas.

The loans of up to \$2 million are to offset losses due to drought in September and October.

The latest county to be declared eligible is the North Dakota county of Sargent. The neighboring North Dakota counties of Dickey, Ransom and Richland, and the neighboring South Dakota counties of Brown, Marshall and Roberts become automatically eligible.

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## **Wyoming's former gas supervisor gets job in North Dakota WDAY-TV - Online**

**11/12/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## **Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies** **Markets.financialcontent.com**

**11/12/2012**

By: Battelle via Marketwire News Releases

Work Will Support Efforts to Increase Water Reuse and Decrease Wastewater Disposal Associated With Shale Gas Development in Ohio

COLUMBUS, OH -- (Marketwire) -- 11/12/12 -- Battelle scientists and engineers will work with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) to identify wastewater treatment technologies that are suitable for use in Ohio. The technologies will increase water reuse and decrease injection of wastewater into disposal wells associated with shale gas drilling and production activities in the Marcellus and Utica Shale Regions.

"This is another example of creating public-private partnerships and Ohio EPA is pleased to work with ODNR and Battelle to establish a framework for identifying viable technologies for recycling and reusing wastewater generated from oil and gas exploration activities," said Ohio EPA Director Scott Nally. "The process put in place under the contract will enable the agencies to review emerging technologies that can help reduce the volume of fresh water taken from streams and rivers for purposes of hydraulic fracturing, and reduce the reliance on Ohio's underground injection control wells for disposal of fluids."

The ODNR's leadership also sees value in teamwork. "We are fortunate to collaborate with Ohio EPA and Battelle to evaluate alternative new technologies for proper wastewater treatment," said ODNR Director James Zehringer. "Environmental safety is and will remain our top priority, making it imperative to properly regulate wastewater disposal and ensure public health and safety."

The work comes as part of Ohio Senate Bill 315, which Governor John Kasich signed in June. That bill provides critical components to the regulatory framework for horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations in the state. The Marcellus and Utica Shale regions stretch across New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. These shale gas regions are rich in natural gas. To develop these resources, freshwater is used and may potentially be recycled and reused at additional locations.

"Battelle is committed to helping the state assess technologies so industry can access resources in an economical and environmentally responsible way," said Marty Toomajian, President of Battelle's Energy, Environment and Material Sciences Global Business. "Hydraulic fracturing requires a large volume of water, so new technologies for reuse of the flowback and produced water must be identified, developed and deployed to maintain sustainable operations. Battelle is ideally suited to be doing this type of work."

Battelle will help the state in three ways:

Establish a basis for assessing wastewater treatment technologies, including criteria for water management, appropriate environmental and health protection objectives and technology suitability.

Develop a technology assessment process to evaluate proposed treatment and reuse technologies. The process will allow for assessing both commercially available and emerging technologies using established criteria to evaluate tradeoffs of treatment options.

Demonstrate the assessment process for selected technologies representing solutions for recycling and discharge to state and local government stakeholders, showing the application of the technology assessment process in either scenario. The demonstration will illustrate how to use open literature and information supplied by technology vendors to assess the selected technologies.

About Battelle

As the world's largest independent research and development organization, Battelle provides innovative solutions to the

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world's most pressing needs through its four global businesses: Laboratory Management; National Security; Health and Life Sciences; and Energy, Environment and Material Sciences. It advances scientific discovery and application by conducting \$6.5 billion in global R&D annually through contract research, laboratory management and technology commercialization. Headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, Battelle oversees 22,000 employees in more than 130 locations worldwide, including eight national laboratories for which Battelle has a significant management role on behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the United Kingdom.

Battelle also is one of the nation's leading charitable trusts focusing on societal and economic impact and actively supporting and promoting science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education.

For more information contact

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T.R. Massey

# News Clips Report

## **Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota Dickinson Press - Online**

**11/12/2012**

Published November 12, 2012, 08:55 AM

Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) – Wyoming's former top oil and gas industry regulator has found a new job in North Dakota.

Talk about it

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Information from: Casper (Wyo.) Star-Tribune, <http://www.trib.com>

# News Clips Report

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**11/12/2012**

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# News Clips Report

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**11/12/2012**

Published November 12, 2012, 09:27 AM

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By:

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# News Clips Report

## **Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota Seattle Post-Intelligencer**

**11/12/2012**

Published 6:38 a.m., Monday, November 12, 2012

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# News Clips Report

## **Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies** **Yahoo! Finance**

**11/12/2012**

COLUMBUS, OH--(Marketwire - Nov 12, 2012) - Battelle scientists and engineers will work with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) to identify wastewater treatment technologies that are suitable for use in Ohio. The technologies will increase water reuse and decrease injection of wastewater into disposal wells associated with shale gas drilling and production activities in the Marcellus and Utica Shale Regions.

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# News Clips Report

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**11/12/2012**

[http://media.marketwire.com/attachments/200912/553555\\_Battellelogo.JPG](http://media.marketwire.com/attachments/200912/553555_Battellelogo.JPG)<http://at.marketwire.com/accesstracking/AccessTrackingLogServlet?PrId=953031&ProfileId=051205&sourceType=1>

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For more information contact

Katy Delaney

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T.R. Massey

# News Clips Report

## **Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies Individual.com**

**11/12/2012**

Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies

Work Will Support Efforts to Increase Water Reuse and Decrease Wastewater Disposal Associated With Shale Gas Development in Ohio

COLUMBUS, OH, Nov 12, 2012 (MARKETWIRE via COMTEX) --

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For more information contact

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SOURCE: Battelle

<http://www2.marketwire.com/mw/emailprcntct?id=EA94DD72D369336E>

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## **Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies Marketwire - Online**

**11/12/2012**

News Room

SOURCE: Battelle

November 12, 2012 13:56 ET

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## Contact Information

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# News Clips Report

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**Jamestown Sun - Online, The**

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Information from: Casper (Wyo.) Star-Tribune, <http://www.trib.com>

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**11/12/2012**

Published November 12, 2012, 08:59 AM

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**11/12/2012**

Published Monday, November 12, 2012

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The Associated Press - CHEYENNE, Wyo.

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## Latest Pennsylvania business WJTV-TV - Online

**11/12/2012**

### HOSTESS-UNION FIGHT

Philly workers honor picket line at Hostess plant

PHILADELPHIA (AP) Several hundred workers at a Hostess plant in northeast Philadelphia are off the job honoring picket lines by the bakers' union at the bankrupt company's plants.

The Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union says Friday's walkout began after Hostess Brands Inc. imposed a contract that cuts wages and benefits by 27 to 32 percent, with an immediate 8 percent wage reduction.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said about 330 workers at the Philadelphia plant have joined several dozen workers from Maine who arrived to picket.

Hostess, which makes Twinkies, Wonder Bread and Ding Dongs, filed for bankruptcy earlier this year.

Hostess Brands Inc. acknowledged "tough" concessions but urged workers to remain on the job "to rebuild the company." Hostess also warned that a prolonged strike would mean mass layoffs.

### PENNSYLVANIA LOTTERY-PRIVATIZATION

Pa. considering expanding lottery gambling

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) Gov. Tom Corbett's administration says it believes that expanding Pennsylvania Lottery gambling to keno and online games will be one of the best ways to produce more revenue.

The administration made the statement Friday. It continues to talk with companies about privatizing the management of the \$3.5 billion lottery system under a 20-year agreement.

Corbett's administration is keeping secret which companies it is talking with. In April, it issued a request for qualifications from interested companies. Lottery sales increased last fiscal year by 8.5 percent and opponents of privatization question why Corbett would want to pay a private company when sales are already increasing steadily.

After prizes and expenses are paid, the money supports programs for the elderly, including transit, prescription drugs, senior centers and long-term care services.

### WEST PENN ALLEGHENY-HIGHMARK

Judge: West Penn can't seek other potential buyers

PITTSBURGH (AP) A judge says the Pittsburgh-based West Penn Allegheny Health System can't seek other potential buyers, in granting an injunction requested by Highmark Inc., which still hopes to complete a \$475 million takeover of the hospital network.

West Penn executives contend Highmark's insistence that West Penn file for bankruptcy to reduce nearly \$1 billion in debt is a deal breaker.

But Allegheny County Judge Christine Ward says the merger deal requires West Penn to give Highmark 30 days to repair any perceived breach of contract but West Penn, instead, unilaterally backed out of the deal.

West Penn wanted to woo other potential buyers and still keep \$200 million health insurer Highmark has already invested in the deal.

# News Clips Report

Instead, Ward's ruling preserves the status quo and prevents West Penn from fielding or soliciting other takeover offers.

## STATE UNIVERSITIES-FACULTY

Contract talks resume with Pa. college faculty

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) Contract negotiations have resumed between Pennsylvania higher education officials and the union representing university faculty.

The talks being held in Harrisburg today come just a few days before faculty at 14 state-owned campuses will begin holding strike authorization votes.

Members of the Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties have been working without a contract since June 2011.

The union continues to be at odds with the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education on compensation for adjunct faculty, health care benefits and online education.

The union represents more than 6,000 faculty and coaches at the universities, which serve about 120,000 students.

There has never been a faculty strike.

## REACTOR SHUTDOWN

Computer problem prompts Pa. reactor shutdown

BERWICK, Pa. (AP) Operators at nuclear power plant say a computer system problem triggered a manual shutdown of one reactor at the northeastern Pennsylvania plant.

Plant owner PPL says the Unit 2 reactor at its Susquehanna nuclear plant near Berwick, Columbia County was safely shut down Friday morning.

Spokesman Joe Scopelliti says the computer system that controls the reactor's water level was not functioning properly. He says the operators properly shut down the reactor and there is no public danger.

Operations at the Unit 1 reactor are not affected.

## GAS DRILLING-HEALTH CONFERENCE

EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study

PITTSBURGH (AP) A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and drinking water will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, says Friday that a progress report should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson also says he feels the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue.

The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

# News Clips Report

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Tags: news, oil, energy, updates

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**11/12/2012**

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**11/12/2012**

Analysts expect EPA to look at oil, fracking

One byproduct of last Tuesday's election results could very well be more crackdowns on the oil and natural gas business. Expectations are that the Environmental Protection Agency will take a hard look at those industries now that President Obama has won a second term. Travis Windle of the Marcellus Shale Coalition says the industry is expecting it.

"It certainly is an active EPA that is looking to get more involved and not less involved with onshore shale gas development," Windle told KTRH.

Windle says the agency is doing this at the direction of Washington.

"They are undertaking a pretty protracted, hydraulic fracturing study that continues to get broader and broader in scope," he explained.

As a result of that study, we could see a push for more taxes like a carbon tax. Industry analyst Phil Flynn told KTRH that would be bad for the industry.

"We're very much concerned that if the EPA continues along this path it's going to cost us a lot of jobs and growth in the economy," Flynn told KTRH.

And some of those jobs that are lost could come right here in the state of Texas.

"It's going to hurt job creation. If they are talking about a carbon tax then we are going to produce less carbon. We're going to produce less oil. We're going to produce less jobs," Flynn explained.

Flynn says the EPA is looking to find something wrong with fracking, and that fracking is actually something that could get the economy moving again.

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## Base Gas Policy On Solid Science Intelligencer - Online, The

11/12/2012

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Base Gas Policy On Solid Science

November 12, 2012

By The Intelligencer

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The Intelligencer / Wheeling News-Register

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Yet it has been only during the past few years that a gusher of propaganda about fracking has surfaced. Incredibly, some public officials, such as those in New York state, have allowed it to dictate policy.

What about the facts on fracking and other oil and gas industry practices? A variety of studies indicate there is little or no danger of groundwater being contaminated by chemicals used in fracking, as the industry points out.

Nevertheless, the Environmental Protection Agency has launched a comprehensive study of fracking. Last week, EPA official George Paulson said a progress report on the study should be released by the end of this year. A final report is due in 2014, he added.

Good. The EPA's progress report should give scientists, the gas and oil industry, and those worried about fracking opportunities to check the agency's methodology. EPA officials, sometimes accused of bowing to the demands of radical environmentalists rather than basing policy on science, should welcome the oversight.

There indeed are some valid concerns about fracking, primarily involving well casings used to keep chemicals out of groundwater. But rejecting the practice altogether, in view of what appears to be an excellent environmental record, makes no sense. The EPA study should provide solid, science-based guidance that will safeguard the environment while allowing Americans to get at the gigantic supplies of natural gas underneath our feet.

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## **Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation Electric Light and Power**

**11/12/2012**

The re-election of President Obama means more oversight and regulation of the oil and gas industry from 12 federal agencies during the next four years.

Look for Obama and fellow Democrats in the House and Senate to resurrect the cap-and-trade idea that failed to pass Congress several years ago. Cap-and-trade legislation would create a market for carbon emissions, and those companies and individuals who create carbon emissions would have to buy credits, which can be bought, sold and traded on an open market.

A cap-and-trade system has been operating in Europe for several years and it has encountered numerous problems. However, many supporters believe that the government could raise funds by collecting a fee on the trading of emission credits.

The Environmental Protection Agency will lead the assault with additional attempts to regulate the oil and gas industry through expanded oversight of air and water activities. The EPA will release its study of hydraulic fracturing later that could result in further regulation.

Obama's Treasury Department will once again propose elimination of tax provisions used by small, independent oil and gas producers to drill and produce hydrocarbons in the U.S. Obama has proposed elimination of these provisions in his three previous budgets.

The Department of Interior will tighten regulations for drilling and production on federal lands onshore and offshore.

The Internal Revenue Service has been examining the method oil and gas companies report reserves in shale formations.

The Commodities and Futures Trading Commission has been working on new regulations regarding hedging of future production.

President Obama took credit for the increase in oil and gas production in the U.S. during the recent campaign. He said that the increased production has decreased oil imports, which was having a positive impact on the economy. Recent figures released by the Department of Energy show that for the week of Nov. 2 crude oil production in the U.S. increased 8,000 barrels per day to a total of 6.68 million barrels per day, which is the highest level of production since December 1994.

North Dakota, Texas and Oklahoma led the production increase. North Dakota's oil production rose 31 percent, followed by Texas at 19 percent and Oklahoma at 11 percent.

However, others have pointed out that the increase in production is primarily because of technological advancements in horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. The upswing is not because of the Obama administration's support, but it is despite its policies.

If federal agencies continue to throw road blocks in the path of future exploration, the trend of increased production will stop. More regulation will make it more difficult for independents to continue drilling. And independents drilled 95 percent of the wells in Texas and produced 92 percent of the oil and gas.

Without these small companies taking the risk, production will decline and the U.S. will again be on treadmill of importing more oil from foreign countries.

# News Clips Report

## **Battelle to Assist OEPA, ODNR in Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Technologies** **Marketwire**

**11/12/2012**

COLUMBUS, OH, November 12 / Marketwire/ --

scientists and engineers will work with the (OEPA) and the (ODNR) to identify wastewater treatment technologies that are suitable for use in Ohio. The technologies will increase water reuse and decrease injection of wastewater into disposal wells associated with shale gas drilling and production activities in the Marcellus and Utica Shale Regions.

"This is another example of creating public-private partnerships and Ohio EPA is pleased to work with ODNR and Battelle to establish a framework for identifying viable technologies for recycling and reusing wastewater generated from oil and gas exploration activities," said Ohio EPA Director Scott Nally. "The process put in place under the contract will enable the agencies to review emerging technologies that can help reduce the volume of fresh water taken from streams and rivers for purposes of hydraulic fracturing, and reduce the reliance on Ohio's underground injection control wells for disposal of fluids."

The ODNR's leadership also sees value in teamwork. "We are fortunate to collaborate with Ohio EPA and Battelle to evaluate alternative new technologies for proper wastewater treatment," said ODNR Director James Zehringer. "Environmental safety is and will remain our top priority, making it imperative to properly regulate wastewater disposal and ensure public health and safety."

The work comes as part of Ohio Senate Bill 315, which Governor John Kasich signed in June. That bill provides critical components to the regulatory framework for horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing operations in the state. The Marcellus and Utica Shale regions stretch across New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. These shale gas regions are rich in natural gas. To develop these resources, freshwater is used and may potentially be recycled and reused at additional locations.

"Battelle is committed to helping the state assess technologies so industry can access resources in an economical and environmentally responsible way," said Marty Toomajian, President of Battelle's Energy, Environment and Material Sciences Global Business. "Hydraulic fracturing requires a large volume of water, so new technologies for reuse of the flowback and produced water must be identified, developed and deployed to maintain sustainable operations. Battelle is ideally suited to be doing this type of work."

Battelle will help the state in three ways:

Establish a basis for assessing wastewater treatment technologies, including criteria for water management, appropriate environmental and health protection objectives and technology suitability. Develop a technology assessment process to evaluate proposed treatment and reuse technologies. The process will allow for assessing both commercially available and emerging technologies using established criteria to evaluate tradeoffs of treatment options. Demonstrate the assessment process for selected technologies representing solutions for recycling and discharge to state and local government stakeholders, showing the application of the technology assessment process in either scenario. The demonstration will illustrate how to use open literature and information supplied by technology vendors to assess the selected technologies.

About Battelle As the world's largest independent research and development organization, Battelle provides innovative solutions to the world's most pressing needs through its four global businesses: Laboratory Management; National Security; Health and Life Sciences; and Energy, Environment and Material Sciences. It advances scientific discovery and application by conducting \$6.5 billion in global R&D annually through contract research, laboratory management and technology commercialization. Headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, Battelle oversees 22,000 employees in more than 130 locations worldwide, including eight national laboratories for which Battelle has a significant management role on behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the United Kingdom.

Battelle also is one of the nation's leading charitable trusts focusing on societal and economic impact and actively supporting and promoting science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education.

# News Clips Report

For more information contact  
Katy Delaney  
(614) 424-7208

T.R. Massey  
(614) 424-5544

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA ISSUES NOTICE ABOUT COMMENTS REQUEST TO INFORM HYDRAULIC FRACTURING RESEARCH RELATED TO DRINKING WATER RESOURCES Federal News Service**

**11/12/2012**

WASHINGTON, Nov.12 -- Environmental Protection Agency has issued a notice called: Request for Information To Inform Hydraulic Fracturing Research Related to Drinking Water Resources.

The notice, published in the Federal Register on Nov.9 by E.Ramona Trovato, Associate Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development, states: "EPA is inviting the public to submit data and scientific literature to inform EPA's research on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources."

For more information, contact For further information contact Lisa Matthews, Mail Code 8101R, Office of Research and Development, U.S.Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave.NW, Washington, DC 20460; via phone/voice mail at: 202/564-6669; via fax at: 202/565-2430; or via email at: matthews.lisa@epa.gov.

The full text of the notice can be found at: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-11-09/html/2012-27452.htm>

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**11/12/2012**

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## **Wyo.'s former gas supervisor gets job in N. Dakota** **Associated Press (AP) - Bismarck Bureau**

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Information from: Casper (Wyo.) Star-Tribune, <http://www.trib.com>

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Without these small companies taking the risk, production will decline and the U.S. will again be on treadmill of importing more oil from foreign countries.

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# News Clips Report

## **Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation** **Utility Products Magazine - Online**

**11/11/2012**

Power Industry News

Articles, stories and information focusing on the utility power industries

Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation

The re-election of President Obama means more oversight and regulation of the oil and gas industry from 12 federal agencies during the next four years.

Look for Obama and fellow Democrats in the House and Senate to resurrect the cap-and-trade idea that failed to pass Congress several years ago. Cap-and-trade legislation would create a market for carbon emissions, and those companies and individuals who create carbon emissions would have to buy credits, which can be bought, sold and traded on an open market.

A cap-and-trade system has been operating in Europe for several years and it has encountered numerous problems. However, many supporters believe that the government could raise funds by collecting a fee on the trading of emission credits.

The Environmental Protection Agency will lead the assault with additional attempts to regulate the oil and gas industry through expanded oversight of air and water activities. The EPA will release its study of hydraulic fracturing later that could result in further regulation.

Obama's Treasury Department will once again propose elimination of tax provisions used by small, independent oil and gas producers to drill and produce hydrocarbons in the U.S. Obama has proposed elimination of these provisions in his three previous budgets.

The Department of Interior will tighten regulations for drilling and production on federal lands onshore and offshore.

The Internal Revenue Service has been examining the method oil and gas companies report reserves in shale formations.

The Commodities and Futures Trading Commission has been working on new regulations regarding hedging of future production.

President Obama took credit for the increase in oil and gas production in the U.S. during the recent campaign. He said that the increased production has decreased oil imports, which was having a positive impact on the economy. Recent figures released by the Department of Energy show that for the week of Nov. 2 crude oil production in the U.S. increased 8,000 barrels per day to a total of 6.68 million barrels per day, which is the highest level of production since December 1994.

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## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **WPXI-TV - Online**

**11/11/2012**

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By KEVIN BEGOS

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH -

A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science adviser, said Friday that a progress report on the study, mandated by Congress in 2010, should be released before the end of the year and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, which involves blasting chemical-laden water deep into the ground.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said President Barack Obama 's administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements are being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co.,

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which explained the steps its takes to protect the environment and public health.

"I thought the industry presentation by Shell was superb," Goldstein said, adding that Paulson, of the EPA, is "the right kind of person" to make sure that health is included in the research being done on gas drilling.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

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## Alaska's Methane Hydrate Resource Spark Debate Over Energy And Climate Change Huffington Post, The

11/11/2012

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) – A half mile below the ground at Prudhoe Bay, above the vast oil field that helped trigger construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline, a drill rig has tapped what might one day be the next big energy source.

The U.S. Department of Energy and industry partners over two winters drilled into a reservoir of methane hydrate, which looks like ice but burns like a candle if a match warms its molecules. There is little need now for methane, the main ingredient of natural gas. With the boom in production from hydraulic fracturing, the United States is awash in natural gas for the near future and is considering exporting it, but the DOE wants to be ready with methane if there's a need.

"If you wait until you need it, and then you have 20 years of research to do, that's not a good plan," said Ray Boswell, technology manager for methane hydrates within the DOE's National Energy Technology Laboratory.

The nearly \$29 million science experiment on the North Slope produced 1 million cubic feet of methane. Researchers have begun the complex task of analyzing how the reservoir responded to extraction.

Much is unknown but interest has accelerated over the last decade, said Tim Collett, a research geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver.

U.S. operators in Alaska, he said, may want to harvest methane so they can re-inject it into the ground. Crude oil is more lucrative than natural gas, which is routinely injected into North Slope fields to maintain underground pressure to aid in oil extraction. Japan, Korea, India and China, however, want to cut down on natural gas imports by burning methane. Japan is setting up for a production test on a gas hydrate accumulation in the Nankai Trough south of Honshu, its main island.

"That will be the first marine gas hydrate test anywhere in the world," Collett said.

The U.S. Energy Department describes methane hydrate as a lattice of ice that traps methane molecules but does not bind them chemically. They are released when warmed or depressurized.

Methane comes from buried organic matter after it's ingested by bacteria or heated and cooked. The gas migrates upward, under high pressure and low temperature, and can combine with water to form methane hydrate.

Most deposits are below the sea floor off the continental shelf or under permafrost. Shallow pockets of methane hydrate release the potent greenhouse gas into the atmosphere and that process is exacerbated by climate warming.

Brendan Cummings of the Center for Biological Diversity said research money should be poured into renewable resources, not more fossil fuel sources. Methane is 20 times more effective at trapping heat in the atmosphere than CO<sub>2</sub>, though not as long-lived.

"Any exploration activities designed to extract methane hydrates run the risk of unintended consequences, of unleashing the monster," he said. Even if methane is extracted safely, burning it will add to climate warming, he said.

The world has a lot of methane hydrate. A Minerals Management Service study in 2008 estimated methane hydrate resources in the northern Gulf of Mexico at 21,000 trillion cubic feet, or 100 times current U.S. reserves of natural gas. The combined energy content of methane hydrate may exceed all other known fossil fuels, according to the DOE.

Not all is accessible, but high concentrations in permeable rock where there's existing drilling infrastructure would be among early candidates for development. The USGS in 2008 estimated 85 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered, technically recoverable gas within methane hydrate deposits on Alaska's North Slope.

It will not be simply dug out of the ground, Boswell said.

"One of the basic messages is, we're not mining," he said. "It's using existing drilling techniques."

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Methane could be extracted by lowering pressure or increasing temperature in an underground reservoir.

"One of the issues with that, though, is that you are melting the ice, and adding a lot of gas and water to the reservoir, which can compromise the reservoir's strength," Boswell said.

The Alaska research focused on a method aimed at preserving the underground ice structure. The extraction technique was based on studies done by ConocoPhillips and the University of Bergen in Norway. Researchers in a laboratory injected carbon dioxide into methane hydrate. CO<sub>2</sub> molecules swapped places with methane molecules, freeing the methane to be harvested but preserving the ice.

The DOE worked with ConocoPhillips and Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corp. to see if it would work in the field. They named the North Slope well Ignik Sikumi, an Inupiat Eskimo phrase that translates as "fire in the ice."

Researchers injected 210,000 cubic feet of carbon dioxide and nitrogen into the underground reservoir through perforated pipe. Instruments measured pressure, temperature and produced gases. They tracked injected gases without fracturing the formation.

Scientists collected data from 30 days of methane production, five times longer than anyone had done before. They are now trying to determine if methane produced was from an exchange with CO<sub>2</sub>, a reaction to the nitrogen, or a reaction to pressure changes down the hole.

"From the lab data we had, it seemed like it was some strong evidence that it was not a lot of wholesale destruction of the solid hydrate," Boswell said.

## Niger Delta ExxonMobil Spill, Nigeria - May 2010

In Nigeria's Akwa Ibom State, an ExxonMobil pipeline ruptured on May 1 and spilled over a million gallons of oil, [reported the Guardian](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/may/30/oil-spills-nigeria-niger-delta-shell). The leak continued for seven days before it was stopped. [HuffPost blogger Omoyele Sowore explained](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/omoyele-sowore/the-oil-spill-no-ones-tal_b_649220.html) in July 2010 that an oil spill from ExxonMobil operations was nothing new to the country. He wrote that an "environmental catastrophe [had] been going on since December 2009." He described the toll on Nigeria: "There's oil on the surface of the ocean, wildlife coated in crude, fishermen losing their businesses."

## Trans-Alaska Pipeline Spill - May 2010

In May 2010, several thousand barrels of oil spilled from the Trans-Alaska pipeline "during a scheduled pipeline shutdown at a pump station near Fort Greely," [explained AP](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/05/26/alaska-oil-spill-trans-al_n_589974.html). No injuries were reported and officials said the spill was likely "limited to the gravel on top of the containment area's line."

## Red Butte Creek Spill, Utah - June 2010

In June 2010, a Chevron pipeline ruptured and spilled oil into a creek near Salt Lake City, Utah. It was first estimated that over 400 to 500 barrels spilled into the creek, which leads into the Great Salt Lake, [reported AP](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/06/12/utah-oil-spill-500-gallon_n_610232.html#s99698). Around 150 birds were "identified for rehabilitation." The [oil did not reach the Great Salt Lake](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/06/14/utah-oil-spill-officials_n_611014.html), however. [Chevron](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/14/chevron-cited-for-oil-spill_n_646340.html) was later cited for the spill, which released an estimated 33,000 gallons in total. In March 2012, [a group of 66 residents of a Salt Lake City neighborhood sued Chevron](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/huff-wires/20120324/us-oil-spill-utah/) for damage caused by the Red Butte Creek spill and a smaller spill in December 2011.

## Kalamazoo River Spill, Michigan - July 2010

In late July 2010, an Enbridge pipeline in southwestern Michigan sprung a leak and [spilled over](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/27/michigan-oil-spill-among_n_661196.html)

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800,000 gallons of oil into a creek

 which flows into the Kalamazoo River. By August, a regional EPA administrator said that significant progress had been made at the site, but "the agency cautioned that it will take months to complete the cleanup," [reported AP](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/08/02/michigan-oil-spill-epa-of_n_667556.html). By the end of September, [the pipeline - which travels from Ontario to Indiana -- was back in operation](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/09/27/michigan-oil-pipeline-res_n_741233.html). The EPA later [reported that about 1.1 million gallons of oil were recovered](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/huff-wires/20111116/us-michigan-river-oil-spill/), but pipeline operator Enbridge said that it would stick with previous estimates that only about 843,000 gallons were spilled.

### Xingag Harbor Spill, Dailan, China - July 2010

In July 2010, China experienced what was reported as the "[country's largest reported oil spill](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/21/china-oil-spill-grows-off_n_653852.html#s120708)" after a pipeline rupture near the northeastern port city of Dailan. Several days after the spill, cleanup efforts were underway over a 165 square mile (430 square kilometer) area of the Yellow Sea. The Chinese government reported that about 1,500 tons or 461,790 gallons of oil had spilled, but [experts contended that the spill could have been "dozens of times larger,"](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/30/china-oil-spill-far-bigger_n_665038.html#s120708) reported AP.

### Peace River Spill, Alberta, Canada - April 2011

In late April 2011, a pipeline in northwestern Alberta began leaking, and created the worst spill in the province in 36 years, [reported the <em>Calgary Herald</em>](http://www.calgaryherald.com/news/alberta/Rainbow+pipeline+leak+largest+years/4720888/story.html). About 28,000 barrels of oil were reportedly spilled from the Rainbow pipeline, which is operated by Plains Midstream Canada. The [<em>Globe and Mail</em> revealed that the pipeline operators "detected a potential problem nearly eight hours before halting the flow of crude." A nearby school in a First Nation community was closed after residents reported "nausea, burning eyes and other symptoms," and several animals were found dead. In late July, Plains Midstream \[requested to re-open the pipeline\]\(http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2011/07/28/alberta-pipeline-owner-as\_n\_912796.html\) and begin to ship oil to Edmonton again.](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/oil-on-rainbow-line-halted-8-hours-after-problem-detected/article2013335/)

### Bohai Bay Spill, China - June 2011

In June 2011, an oil [spill occurred about 25 miles off the coast of China's Shandong province](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/01/china-offshore-oil-spills-bohai-bay_n_888473.html) in Bohai Bay. A second spill followed in July. In late August, [it was reported](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/26/new-seeps-in-china-spill_n_937809.html) that ConocoPhillips had discovered more oil seeps in Bohai Bay, although only "1 to 2 liters (a quarter to a half-gallon) of oil and drilling mud were being released each day." The company reported that the 2011 spills released 700 barrels of oil and 2,500 barrels of drilling mud into the bay and that most of it was recovered. In September, [China's State Oceanic Administration claimed that oil was still seeping](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/09/05/china-oil-spill-conocophillips_n_949745.html) underwater. In early 2012, Texas-based ConocoPhillips [reached a settlement deal with the Chinese government](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/huff-wires/20120124/as-china-oil-spill/) for \$160 million.

### Yellowstone River Spill, Montana - July 2011

In July 2011, a pipeline beneath Montana's Yellowstone River ruptured and sent an oil plume 25 miles downstream, [reported AP](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/02/yellowstone-oil-spill-pro_n_889363.html). Despite reassurances from ExxonMobil that the pipeline was safe, [the July spill released what was originally estimated to be 42,000 gallons of oil](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/07/06/yellowstone-river-oil-spill-exxon-mobil_n_891246.html). With other 1,000 workers assisting the cleanup, ExxonMobil [estimated that it would cost \\$135 million to clean the river](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/04/yellowstone-river-cleanup-costs_n_1077106.html). In January 2012, [it was reported](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/01/19/exxon-yellowstone-oil-spill_n_1216830.html) that ExxonMobil had increased its estimate of the spill size by 500 barrels. AP later [reported that the company had announced a \\$100 million cleanup plan](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/04/06/yellowstone-river-spill-response-plan_n_1408328.html).

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target="\_hplink">reported the estimated spill size as 63,000 gallons</a>. <em><strong>CORRECTION:</strong> A previous version of this slide stated the estimated spill size as 63,000 barrels instead of gallons.</em>

## North Sea Spill, United Kingdom - Aug. 2011

In August 2011, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/15/north-sea-spill-uk-oil-spill\_n\_927078.html" target="\_hplink">an oil rig off the eastern coast of Scotland began leaking</a> oil into the North Sea. Royal Dutch Shell, which operates the Gannet Alpha oil rig, initially reported that 54,600 gallons of oil were spilled. A second leak soon occurred, turning the spill into the worst in the North Sea in a decade, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/16/north-sea-oil-spill-shell\_n\_927941.html" target="\_hplink">reported AP</a>. Several days later, Shell announced that it had "closed a valve from which oil was spilling into the North Sea," <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/19/shell-says-it-has-closed-\_n\_931379.html" target="\_hplink">according to AP</a>. The spill released about 1,300 barrels of oil, which spread out over a 2.5 square mile (6.7 square kilometer) area.

## Campos Basin Spill, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - Nov. 2011

In mid-November 2011, Brazilian authorities began investigating an offshore spill near Rio de Janeiro, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/17/chevron-oil-spill-brazil\_n\_1100062.html" target="\_hplink">reported AP</a>. Chevron initially reported that between 400 and 650 barrels of oil had spilled into the Atlantic, while a nonprofit environmental group using satellite imagery estimated that the spill rate was at least 3,738 barrels per day. Chevron soon claimed full responsibility for the spill. The Brazilian division's COO said, Chevron "<a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/20/brazil-oil-spill-chevron-\_n\_1104070.html" target="\_hplink">takes full responsibility for this incident</a>," and that "any oil on the surface of the ocean is unacceptable to Chevron," reported AP. In December, Brazilian prosecutors announced that they were <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/12/14/brazil-oil-spill-chevron-payment\_n\_1149554.html" target="\_hplink">seeking \$10.6 billion in damages</a> from Chevron for the spill that leaked nearly 3,000 barrels of oil. In March 2012, a Brazilian federal judge <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/03/18/brazil-oil-spill-chevron\_n\_1355923.html" target="\_hplink">allowed prosecutors to file criminal charges against Chevron and Transocean</a> and 17 executives from both companies were barred from leaving Brazil.

## Rena Spill, New Zealand - Oct. 2011

In October 2011, a Liberian-flagged cargo ship ran aground on a reef in Northern New Zealand and began leaking oil. With oil washing up on shore, a government minister deemed it <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/10/11/new-zealand-oil-spill\_n\_1004643.html" target="\_hplink">the country's largest maritime environmental disaster</a> a week later. Although over 2,000 sea birds were killed by the spill that spilled about 400 tons of fuel oil, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/22/new-zealand-oil-spill-penguins\_n\_1107289.html" target="\_hplink">343 little blue penguins were rescued and cleaned of oil</a>. <em><a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/12/22/new-zealand-oil-spill-penguins-released\_n\_1151788.html" target="\_hplink">Watch video of the penguins' release into the wild here.</a></em> In January, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/01/10/new-zealand-oil-spill-ship\_n\_1196568.html" target="\_hplink">half of the stricken Rena began sinking</a> into the sea after breaking apart and spilling over 100 cargo containers.

## Nigeria Oil Spill - Dec. 2011

The spill, which took place near the coast of Nigeria, was reported as "likely the worst to hit those waters in a decade," <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/12/22/shell-oil-spill-nigeria\_n\_1164891.html" target="\_hplink">according to AP</a>. After two days, the spill had affected 115 miles (185 kilometers) of Nigerian coastline. Several days after the December 20 spill, <a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/12/26/shell-nigeria-oil-spill\_n\_1170198.html" target="\_hplink">Shell reported that the leak -- which occurred about 75 miles offshore -- had been contained before it reached the Nigerian coast</a>. The spill, which covered 350 square miles of ocean at its peak, was reported as having released less than "40,000 barrels -- or 1.68 million gallons" of oil.

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## Harsher energy regulations seen in Obama's second term Reuters - Online

11/11/2012

LOS ANGELES/SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Energy producers braced for tighter regulation in President Barack Obama's second term, with coal companies expecting more emissions restrictions and drillers anticipating less access to federal land even as his platform promotes energy independence.

Opponents already believe Obama has waged a "war on coal" through the administration's push for stricter regulation of greenhouse gas emissions by the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Four more years of President Obama translates into additional pressure on the coal industry from the EPA and numerous environmental groups," energy investment bank Simmons & Co said in a note to investors on Wednesday.

Analysts at ClearView Energy Partners in Washington expect Obama to "continue prosecuting energy policy through regulation and administrative action, with only the courts as a check on that agenda."

Miners criticize Obama for not living up to a 2008 promise to develop clean coal technology, arguing that his policies actually preclude the construction of any new coal plants.

Shares of U.S. coal companies plunged on Wednesday. Arch Coal and Alpha Natural Resources ended trade down more than 12 percent, while Peabody Energy closed 9.6 percent lower.

Eric Green, senior managing partner at Penn Capital Management, which owns coal stocks, said the sell-off was "100 percent related to election results."

Alpha Natural Resources Chief Executive Kevin Crutchfield argued that the United States, with the world's largest coal reserves, should use what it has. "We would hope the administration remains true to its campaign promise to support coal as an indispensable part of our nation's energy mix," he said.

Yet up to 33 gigawatts of coal-fired power generation is estimated to be due for retirement - 3 percent of U.S. capacity. While tougher emissions regulation play a part, that change is also driven by cheap natural gas as an alternative power source.

Obama has paid plenty of lip service to natural gas because it burns cleaner than coal, and his approach to the oil and gas industry in general is more nuanced.

He has pledged to cut oil imports in half by 2020 and advocates an "all of the above" approach to developing domestic energy sources. Yet he has also said that he would roll back subsidies for oil companies and reduce U.S. reliance on oil by mandating production of more fuel-efficient vehicles.

"The Obama administration really hasn't helped the oil and gas industry," said Michael Linn, founder and former chief executive of Linn Energy. "It's going to be a tough four years."

### FOOT ON GAS, TAX BREAK THREAT

More restrictions are expected for companies drilling on federal lands, as well as more rules governing water management and methane emissions. Any new rules related to hydraulic fracturing may drive up costs for active drillers including Chesapeake Energy Corp and Exxon Mobil Corp.

"You are going to have less access to federal lands and tougher government agencies," said Dan Pickering, chief investment officer at TPH Asset Management, part of energy-focused investment bank Tudor Pickering Holt in Houston.

Obama's solid support for natural gas on the campaign trail won him praise from America's Natural Gas Alliance, a lobby group. But he also wants to eliminate \$46 billion in subsidies for fossil fuel companies, a plan producers vigorously oppose.

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Virginia Lazenby, chair of the Independent Petroleum Association of America whose members supply 54 percent of U.S. oil and 85 percent of its natural gas, worried about potential "duplicate" federal regulation of what states already do, and rejected the call to collect more tax from the industry.

"IPAA hopes President Obama will stop his call to eliminate the crucial tax provisions of intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion, which are not subsidies at all, but allow independent producers to reinvest 150 percent of their cash flow into new energy projects," she said.

While the Obama administration put approval of TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline on hold, eventual approval is expected, which will increase the flow of cheaper crude oil from Canada to refineries on the Gulf Coast at Port Arthur, Texas.

Companies with refineries in Port Arthur or in nearby Beaumont include Valero Energy Corp, Royal Dutch Shell, France's Total and Exxon.

## FORECAST: SUNNY SPELLS, BREEZY

Obama has promised more assistance for solar and wind technology, though he will need congressional support to extend tax breaks that help those industries.

"Obama can love solar as much as he wants, but I don't know that a whole lot more is going to happen in terms of new, constructive policy," said Morningstar analyst Stephen Simko.

Obama's advisers include Energy Secretary Steven Chu, a Nobel Prize-winner with expertise in renewable energy, who regularly talks up the government's role in developing hydraulic fracturing technology. The top White House energy adviser is Heather Zichal, who has been an advocate for green jobs and tackling climate change by reducing dependence on oil.

Obama's green policies had a major setback when solar power company Solyndra collapsed after receiving a \$535 million federal loan guarantee. And his energy strategy shifted away from climate change when a bill establishing a cap-and-trade system to curb carbon emissions died in the U.S. Senate in 2010.

Renewable energy also faces obstacles that are not directly related to policy: competition from low-priced natural gas; lack of infrastructure to connect projects to the grid; and a glut of solar panels putting manufacturers out of business. Yet having Obama back was broadly welcomed by most in the green business.

"The renewable energy industry and solar have retained a really important ally in the White House," said Arno Harris, chief executive of U.S. solar installer Recurrent Energy, a unit of Sharp Corp. "Solar and renewable energy were so severely attacked during the campaign that the president's win, I think, gives him a mandate in pursuing a clean energy agenda."

## CHEMICALS BRACE FOR HIT

Obama is also likely to implement long-delayed emissions regulations for industrial boilers that are commonly used by chemical makers. The centerpiece provision, Boiler MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology), was proposed in 2004 but effectively shot down by courts before the EPA revived it in 2011.

It has been winding its way through courts again, and the EPA is due to issue new rules by December.

Obama's victory may embolden EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to further tighten Boiler MACT regulations next month on limits for dioxin, mercury and carbon monoxide emissions. It is not clear if Jackson will stay at the agency in Obama's second term.

"While we don't agree with some of the provisions (of Boiler MACT), we think that it will be pushed through more readily than if Romney had won," said Lawrence Sloan, president of the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, a trade group.

(Additional reporting by Anna Driver in Houston, Ernest Scheyder in New York, and Krishna N. Das and Swetha Gopinath

# News Clips Report

in Bangalore; Writing by Nichola Groom and Braden Reddall; Editing by Patricia Kranz, Richard Chang, Bernadette Baum and Leslie Gevirtz)

# News Clips Report

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**11/11/2012**

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2012 InsideClimate News

Posted on Sun, Nov. 11, 2012 02:05 AM

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study | Sandusky Register** **Sandusky Register - Sandusky**

**11/11/2012**

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[EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study](#)

A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Associated Press

PITTSBURGH

Nov 11, 2012

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, said Friday that a progress report on the study – mandated by Congress in 2010 – should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly, and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

# News Clips Report

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

# News Clips Report

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2012 InsideClimate News

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## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **Yahoo! Finance**

**11/11/2012**

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# News Clips Report

**Platt's Energy Week**  
**Platts Energy Week - WUSA-TV**

**11/11/2012**

>>> I'm back with Robert McNally of the Rapid On Group and David Goldwyn of global strategies. Let's talk a bit about liquefied natural gas, exports are -- or proposal to export more of it are lining up at the department of energy. Does the energy department stop placing restrictions on them some including center on Widen has mentioned? >> Senator Widen is going to replace a senator in the energy committee. Widen is a vocal opponent of LNG exports, recently writing a letter to the administration informing them he would be watching very closely, even how they administer their permits. We're going to have a battle royale on that issue where I would think -- and I would defer to David on this, where the D.O.E. is not inclined to impose or cap limits on exports. The fact is there's going to be enormous pressure on them to do so standards. It's going to be a really hard issue and I don't think it's decided yet for the administration. >> Another gas issue, of course, is hydraulic fracturing. There's the EPA has studies under way deciding where to go on that, whether or not there should be some federal application of water regulation there. The industry is fearful that the administration now is going to come back and really hammer them on hydraulic fracturing. What do you think, Bob? >> I think you're right. There's no more important issue I think than the whole oil and gas renaissance in the United States than whether the federal government will seek to regulate in a heavy-handed way hydraulic fracturing. As I said, I think this is one of these signature issues that I think will determine the nature of the discussion the next four years, and we have some issues coming down the pike. The administration will have to finalize its investigation of the pavilion alleged contamination of water from fracking. >> For the Wyoming. >> For the Wyoming. They owe Congress an interim report on their ground water study, on the link between hydraulic fracturing and water. And they have to finalize the rule concerning diesel fluid and frack rules and those three things I think will signal in large part whether the administration is going to stick with all of the above and letting the states regulate hydraulic fracturing which they've done successfully in my view or whether they're going to come closer to what the environmental community is calling for, including Carol Browner just recently, yesterday in the "New York Times" called for strict federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing. This would be the most important issue I believe for our industry in the energy market in the next four years. >> You think it's still too soon to say, David, whether they'll leave it to the states or take on some of the responsibility in the federal government. >> Actually, I don't. I think the industry concerns are understandable but misplaced. I think the president has shown that he's first going to take a science-based approach to this -- science-based approach by requiring a peer-reviewed study. The board said we need to help states implement best practices but we're not taking a legislative or regulatory approach to this at this time. We want to see how the states perform. So I think that's another indication. And, third, the administration's energy policy is derivative of its economic policy. And this administration now gets that oil and gas production creates jobs, that low gas cost, natural gas costs are key for manufacturing and for the revival of industry and they're not going to get in the way of that. They're going to want balance. I think the real test is going to be who's in the White House, who's running this policy and can you find a balance between those two interests. The only area where I think you're going to see potential regulation will be in green completions of oil wells or parallel to the green completions rule we -- rule we saw for gas wells, significant amount of venting and flaring going on right now, it's not in the interest of those states or anyone else. I think they're going to watch and see if the states take care of that. If not, then you can see another negotiated, moderate, smart green approach to the completions on all sides. >> We've got about a minute. I want to touch on Iran, the sanctions, both European and U.S. seem to be having some effect, but there's still concerns there could be trouble there, be part of the -- big part of the strategy is the petroleum reserve. Do you think that will continue to be a core piece of the administration's policy on Iran and do you think it will be an effective one? >> I think the strategic petroleum reserve and then the strategic reserves of other countries with whom we cooperate in the I.E. a. Will be an important and valuable tool as we get to the end game with Iran, whether or not it ends up with military conflict or more biting sanctions, the prospect of losing more Iranian oil or oil from that region is real and given tight spare production capacity in the oil market, there's very little margin for error here. And our real concern is the price of oil, a price shock that could be transmitted back to the U.S. economy. I think you hear some calls, some are saying we need to reduce the size of the SPR with our declining import dependence. I think that's the wrong-headed approach. The size of the SPR is to not determine how much

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Like most of Washington, environmental groups will be watching how Obama deals with Congress on the approaching fiscal cliff. If a budget deal isn't reached to reduce the national debt, across-the-board cuts through the budgetary sequester could go into effect in January with potentially dire consequences for the environment, they say.

The sequester could mean the closure of some National Parks, the elimination of some National Wildlife Refuges and cuts to coastal management programs, according to a fact sheet assembled by NRDC, The Wilderness Society, Defenders of Wildlife and the National Parks Conservation Association. The budget trimming could also mean cuts to EPA research and air monitoring programs, reductions in clean water infrastructure and cuts to energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

"The environmental community has a lot at stake. ... Sequestration could cripple environmental programs now and into the future," said NRDC Action's Goldston.

Goldston said a deal should include raising money by cutting subsidies for, "industries that are mature, wealthy and produce pollutants."

Environmental groups say the Democrats' slightly expanded majority in the Senate offers some hope for extending the wind production tax credit for renewable energy. They predict the industry will face layoffs and other setbacks if the credit is allowed to expire at the end of the year.

"These are proven, bipartisan job-creating tax measures that are up for extension or renewal. We're putting a lot of effort to getting Congress to meet the president on those issues," said David Foster, executive director of the BlueGreen Alliance, which represents a variety of labor and environmental groups. "Voters, I think, did say resounding yes to the president's clean energy job strategy, and I hope Republicans listen to that."

The EDF's Pooley said the administration should at least start a conversation about instituting a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade system.

"Ultimately if you're serious about cutting carbon emissions, you've got to price it," Pooley said. "We're a long way from having this debate, let alone understanding what legislation would look like. But there needs to be a conversation about solutions, and not just a list of demands from the environmental community."

# News Clips Report

The NRDC's Goldston said the environmental community will be pressuring the administration to act on this and other environmental issues, starting today.

"We will be making sure the administration knows that the public wants more action on climate change," Goldston says. "That's going to be important for whatever battles follow."

(InsideClimate News is a nonprofit, non-partisan news organization that covers clean energy, carbon energy, nuclear energy and environmental science. More information is available at <http://insideclimatenews.org/>.)

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **Yahoo! News**

**11/11/2012**

PITTSBURGH (AP) – A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, said Friday that a progress report on the study – mandated by Congress in 2010 – should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly, and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

# News Clips Report

## **Mills: Obama's re-election may mean more oil, gas regulation Times Record News - Online**

**11/11/2012**

Posted November 11, 2012 at midnight

The re-election of President Obama means more oversight and regulation of the oil and gas industry from 12 federal agencies during the next four years.

Look for Obama and fellow Democrats in the House and Senate to resurrect the cap-and-trade idea that failed to pass Congress several years ago. Cap-and-trade legislation would create a market for carbon emissions, and those companies and individuals who create carbon emissions would have to buy credits, which can be bought, sold and traded on an open market.

A cap-and-trade system has been operating in Europe for several years and it has encountered numerous problems. However, many supporters believe that the government could raise funds by collecting a fee on the trading of emission credits.

The Environmental Protection Agency will lead the assault with additional attempts to regulate the oil and gas industry through expanded oversight of air and water activities. The EPA will release its study of hydraulic fracturing later that could result in further regulation.

Obama's Treasury Department will once again propose elimination of tax provisions used by small, independent oil and gas producers to drill and produce hydrocarbons in the U.S. Obama has proposed elimination of these provisions in his three previous budgets.

The Department of Interior will tighten regulations for drilling and production on federal lands onshore and offshore.

The Internal Revenue Service has been examining the method oil and gas companies report reserves in shale formations.

The Commodities and Futures Trading Commission has been working on new regulations regarding hedging of future production.

President Obama took credit for the increase in oil and gas production in the U.S. during the recent campaign. He said that the increased production has decreased oil imports, which was having a positive impact on the economy. Recent figures released by the Department of Energy show that for the week of Nov. 2 crude oil production in the U.S. increased 8,000 barrels per day to a total of 6.68 million barrels per day, which is the highest level of production since December 1994.

North Dakota, Texas and Oklahoma led the production increase. North Dakota's oil production rose 31 percent, followed by Texas at 19 percent and Oklahoma at 11 percent.

However, others have pointed out that the increase in production is primarily because of technological advancements in horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing. The upswing is not because of the Obama administration's support, but it is despite its policies.

If federal agencies continue to throw road blocks in the path of future exploration, the trend of increased production will stop. More regulation will make it more difficult for independents to continue drilling. And independents drilled 95 percent of the wells in Texas and produced 92 percent of the oil and gas.

Without these small companies taking the risk, production will decline and the U.S. will again be on treadmill of importing more oil from foreign countries.

# News Clips Report

## Experts say Obama won't stop Eagle Ford Shale boom Individual.com

11/11/2012

Experts say Obama won't stop Eagle Ford Shale boom

Dianna Wray

Nov 11, 2012 (Victoria Advocate - McClatchy-Tribune Information Services via COMTEX) --

In the wake of the election, some in Texas fear President Obama's second-term energy policies will end the oil and gas boom of the Eagle Ford Shale.

However, industry analysts and longtime insiders say the Eagle Ford Shale play and the oil boom in Texas shouldn't be much impacted in the second term of Obama's administration.

John Braudway, a longtime oil industry man in Karnes County, is not in favor of Obama's policies, but he doesn't expect the president will do much to curtail production of oil and natural gas in the Eagle Ford Shale.

"It's not in his interest to shut it down," Braudway said.

During his re-election campaign, Obama made becoming less dependent on foreign oil a part of his platform, while touting the benefits of the wealth of cheap natural gas now flowing in this country and noting how shale plays have helped the country as it continues to creep toward economic recovery.

Thomas Tunstall, research director at the Institute for Economic Development at UT San Antonio, said the president is not likely to try to limit the Eagle Ford Shale boom directly. The play has been a part of the economic recovery in Texas and has helped boost U.S. oil and natural gas production to levels not seen in this country in decades, he said.

Still, Obama's second term could have some impact on the industry that could then be felt in the Eagle Ford play.

While on the campaign trail, the president said he supported the horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing that have created a rebirth of oil production in the country, as long as it was done safely.

The Environmental Protection Agency handed down the first regulations for hydraulic fracturing during his first term, and it is expected that more regulations will follow now that Obama has been re-elected.

While the state regulates most of these drilling practices, the EPA has jurisdiction over emissions and water usage at drilling sites. If these regulations are put in place, the oil industry could face an increase of cost linked to the regulations, which could impact the Eagle Ford, Tunstall said.

While EPA regulations may have an impact on the industry, oil and natural gas production are important to the economic recovery of the rest of the country for Obama's administration. Obviously, it's an important part of the economic engine here, Tunstall said.

"Those are unknowns at this point and could have an impact on the cost, but it's hard to say what the impact will be now," he said.

Despite the fact that Obama has advocated revoking more than \$46 billion of subsidies to the oil and gas industry, the American Petroleum Institute issued congratulations to the president on the night he was elected.

However, in that same news release, API president and CEO Jack Gerard urged Obama to continue expanding domestic oil and natural gas production and to help it grow rather than allow it to be overregulated.

"He can acknowledge the effective role states are already playing in regulating oil and natural gas production and avoid the temptation to impose duplicative and unnecessary regulations on hydraulic fracturing," Gerard stated in the release.

# News Clips Report

Despite concerns, the outlook for the future of the Eagle Ford Shale play looks bright, Tunstall said.

In his analysis on the economic impact of the Eagle Ford, issued in October, Tunstall reported that the Eagle Ford has had a total economic output of almost \$20 billion in the 14 counties where drilling is occurring. Tunstall's report predicted that the play would continue to prosper in those counties, with an economic output of about \$62 billion by 2021.

Obama has said he plans to cut oil imports in half by 2020. That goal -- and the economic growth that will come with it -- won't be possible without plays like the Eagle Ford, Tunstall said.

"What's going on in South Texas is helping power the economic recovery, to the extent we have one," Tunstall said. National growth is below expectations, but in Texas the unemployment rate is below the national average and the parts of Texas that have drilling are even lower, Tunstall said.

Out in the field, Braudway is optimistic about the outlook. Karnes County has become the top oil-producing county in the state because of the Eagle Ford play, and he believes nothing will interfere with that, including the president.

"The president couldn't do that in the past, and he won't be able to in the future," Braudway said. "These companies are getting so much oil production, he's not going to shut them down."

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Post-Standard - Online**

**11/11/2012**

PITTSBURGH (AP) – A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science adviser, said Friday that a progress report on the study, mandated by Congress in 2010, should be released before the end of the year and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, which involves blasting chemical-laden water deep into the ground.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said President Barack Obama's administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

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"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements are being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co., which explained the steps it takes to protect the environment and public health.

"I thought the industry presentation by Shell was superb," Goldstein said, adding that Paulson, of the EPA, is "the right kind of person" to make sure that health is included in the research being done on gas drilling.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA Gas Drilling Study: Top Agency Official Optimistic Before Report's Release Huffington Post, The**

**11/11/2012**

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### **State Lawmakers And Environmental Activists Express Opposition To Hydro Fracking**

NEW YORK, NY - JANUARY 11: Opponents of hydraulic fracturing in New York state attend a news conference and rally against hydraulic fracturing, also known as fracking, on January 11, 2012 in New York City. The event, which was held on the steps of City Hall, called for an end to the controversial gas drilling method as environmental groups increasingly warn about contamination of the state's aquifers that could poison its drinking water. (Photo by Spencer Platt/Getty Images)

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# News Clips Report

NEW YORK, NY - JANUARY 11: Eric Weltman of Food & Water Watch attends a news conference and rally against hydraulic fracturing, also known as fracking, in New York State on January 11, 2012 in New York City. The event, which was held on the steps of City Hall, called for an end to the controversial gas drilling method as environmental groups increasingly warn about contamination of the state's aquifers that could poison its drinking water. (Photo by Spencer Platt/Getty Images)

## Department Of Environmental Conservation Holds Hydro Fracking Hearing

NEW YORK, NY - NOVEMBER 30: Opponents and supporters of gas-drilling, or fracking, walk into the last of four public hearings on proposed fracking regulations in upstate New York on November 30, 2011 in New York City. Fracking, a process that injects millions of gallons of chemical mixed water into a well in order to release gas, has become a contentious issue in New York as critics of the process believe it contaminates drinking water among other hazards. New York City gets much of its drinking water from upstate reservoirs. If the regulations are approved, drilling in the upstate New York Marcellus Shale could begin next year. (Photo by Spencer Platt/Getty Images)

## Cuadrilla Shale Fracking Plant

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE - OCTOBER 07: Engineers on the drilling platform of the Cuadrilla shale fracking facility on October 7, 2012 in Preston, Lancashire. The controversial method of extracting gas by pumping high pressure water and chemicals into shale formations deep underground has been blamed for two minor earthquakes in the surrounding region. Environmental campaigners are calling for a halt to the drilling of what Cuadrilla believe could be significant reserves of natural gas. (Photo by Matthew Lloyd/Getty Images)

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PRESTON, LANCASHIRE - OCTOBER 07: General views of the Cuadrilla shale fracking facility on October 7, 2012 in Preston, Lancashire. The controversial method of extracting gas by pumping high pressure water and chemicals into shale formations deep underground has been blamed for two minor earthquakes in the surrounding region. Environmental campaigners are calling for a halt to the drilling of what Cuadrilla believe could be significant reserves of natural gas. (Photo by Matthew Lloyd/Getty Images)

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PRESTON, LANCASHIRE - OCTOBER 07: A lump of shale rock on display at the Cuadrilla shale fracking facility on October 7, 2012 in Preston, Lancashire. The controversial method of extracting gas by pumping high pressure water and chemicals into shale formations deep underground has been blamed for two minor earthquakes in the surrounding region. Environmental campaigners are calling for a halt to the drilling of what Cuadrilla believe could be significant reserves of natural gas. (Photo by Matthew Lloyd/Getty Images)

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# News Clips Report

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PRESTON, LANCASHIRE - OCTOBER 07: Drill heads on display at the entrance to the Cuadrilla shale fracking facility on October 7, 2012 in Preston, Lancashire. The controversial method of extracting gas by pumping high pressure water and chemicals into shale formations deep underground has been blamed for two minor earthquakes in the surrounding region. Environmental campaigners are calling for a halt to the drilling of what Cuadrilla believe could be significant reserves of natural gas. (Photo by Matthew Lloyd/Getty Images)

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## Hydraulic Fracturing Prevention Press Conference

NEW YORK, NY - APRIL 25: Actor/director Mark Ruffalo (C) speaks at the Hydraulic Fracturing prevention press conference urging the protection of the drinking water source of 15 million Americans at Foley Square on April 25, 2011 in New York City. (Photo by D Dipasupil/Getty Images)

## Hydraulic Fracturing Prevention Press Conference

NEW YORK, NY - APRIL 25: (L-R) Actor/director Mark Ruffalo, Denise Katzman, Wenonah Hauter, and Water Defense co-founder/campaign director Claire Sandberg attend the Hydraulic Fracturing prevention press conference urging the protection of the drinking water source of 15 million Americans at Foley Square on April 25, 2011 in New York City. (Photo by D Dipasupil/Getty Images)

## Josh Fox on Obama, the EPA, and House Republicans Who Had Him Arrested

HuffPost Green Editor Joanna Zelman talks to Josh Fox, director of the documentary 'Gasland,' about hydro-fracking, the EPA, and the House Republicans who had him arrested during a Congressional hearing.

## Game Changer in Green: Mark Ruffalo

The expertise and the grassroots zeal Mark Ruffalo has brought to the issue of fracking is changing the game in green.

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# News Clips Report

## **Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted? Telegraph - Online, The**

**11/11/2012**

Even before President Barack Obama took the stage for his victory speech Tuesday night, environmentalists were laying out their expectations for his second term: act on climate change, whether it's through sweeping legislative action, regulatory rules or decisions like blocking the Keystone XL pipeline.

Just minutes after the race was called Tuesday, the group 350.org announced a Keystone XL protest on Nov. 18. Young climate activists who joined the celebration outside the White House held up a sign saying "Sandy Demands Climate Action Now," a reference to the devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy.

One line in Obama's victory speech gave the green groups hope that he might act.

"We want our children to live in an America that isn't burdened by debt, that isn't weakened by inequality, that isn't threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet," the president said.

But taking action to achieve those goals isn't going to be easy. While more than a dozen legislators targeted by environmental groups for their votes on clean energy and climate change bills were defeated in the election, neither chamber switched parties. With the status quo likely to continue in Congress, environmental groups say they'll pressure the White House to continue, or amplify, its work of the last four years.

"When I listened to his speech, I was happy to hear that he talked about the problem of climate change in the category of things the country can agree on," said Lou Leonard, managing director of climate change for the World Wildlife Fund. "The president needs to continue to build on that narrative in the transition. We need him to join the conversation we're having about climate change and lead that conversation in Washington."

Eileen Claussen, president of Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, said Obama "has an opportunity and an obligation to press the case for stronger climate action."

"No one is better placed than the president to help Americans understand both the risks of a warming climate and the opportunities of a clean-energy transition," Claussen said in a statement.

There's even a push for Obama to take a larger role on the world's stage. In a statement congratulating Obama, a spokesman for United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said the secretary general looks forward to working with the president on "tackling the challenges posed by climate change," among other issues. And Tom Mitchell, head of climate change for the Overseas Development Institute, a British think tank focused on international development and humanitarian issues, urged Obama to "show the kind of leadership that would put him amongst the all time greats," including going to the international climate talks next year in Doha, Qatar.

Obama's biggest challenge, however, will be getting legislation through Congress. Many environmental groups expect that, given Republican opposition in the House, the administration will continue using its regulatory authority to pass environmentally friendly regulations. In Obama's first term, the Environmental Protection Agency set the first greenhouse gas limits on new power plants, proposed the first national standard for mercury from coal facilities and bolstered fuel economy rules for passenger vehicles.

By the end of the year the EPA also is expected to release a rule that would limit pollution from existing power plants and refineries. Before the election, there were reports that the EPA was trying to push the power plant rule out quickly, in case Mitt Romney won the presidency.

"For the next couple of months, we expect to see the EPA just finishing the business at hand. Chief among that is addressing pollution from power plants and what waters can be regulated under the Clean Water Act," said David Goldston, senior adviser to the Natural Resources Defense Council Action Fund.

In a second term, the EPA could consider rules governing coal ash waste and ground-level pollution, analysts say.

# News Clips Report

Groups that generally oppose action on climate change are, like the environmental groups, girding for what might be coming from the White House.

"This election really didn't change much in terms of the dynamic in Washington in the sense that President Obama stays in the White House and Congress stays the same," said James Taylor, senior fellow for environmental policy for the Heartland Institute, a noted climate skeptic group. "So we'll probably just see this battle where EPA is taking severe measures and a different path than Congress might have taken."

On Wednesday the Institute for Energy Research, a free-market research group, issued a statement warning that "within a few days, we can expect the EPA and other agencies to start issuing the regulations they have been withholding until after the election. These regulations will drive up the price of oil, coal, and natural gas by making their exploration, production, transportation and consumption more costly and uncertain."

Eric Pooley, senior vice president for strategy and communications for the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), said his group already plans to push the federal and state governments to look beyond carbon and address "climate accelerants" like methane and refrigerants. On methane, Pooley said, that means addressing potential leakage from natural gas extraction.

"There are no laws on the books, federal or state, targeted at methane leakage," Pooley said. "We have the technology to stop these leaks, but we haven't really measured the leakage rate. We think there's a place for federal and state regulation on this."

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Like most of Washington, environmental groups will be watching how Obama deals with Congress on the approaching fiscal cliff. If a budget deal isn't reached to reduce the national debt, across-the-board cuts through the budgetary sequester could go into effect in January with potentially dire consequences for the environment, they say.

The sequester could mean the closure of some National Parks, the elimination of some National Wildlife Refuges and cuts to coastal management programs, according to a fact sheet assembled by NRDC, The Wilderness Society, Defenders of Wildlife and the National Parks Conservation Association. The budget trimming could also mean cuts to EPA research and air monitoring programs, reductions in clean water infrastructure and cuts to energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

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Jason Plautz

Nov 11, 2012 (InsideClimate News - McClatchy-Tribune News Service via COMTEX) --

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"For the next couple of months, we expect to see the EPA just finishing the business at hand. Chief among that is addressing pollution from power plants and what waters can be regulated under the Clean Water Act," said David Goldston, senior adviser to the Natural Resources Defense Council Action Fund.

In a second term, the EPA could consider rules governing coal ash waste and ground-level pollution, analysts say.

Groups that generally oppose action on climate change are, like the environmental groups, girding for what might be coming from the White House.

"This election really didn't change much in terms of the dynamic in Washington in the sense that President Obama stays in the White House and Congress stays the same," said James Taylor, senior fellow for environmental policy for the Heartland Institute, a noted climate skeptic group. "So we'll probably just see this battle where EPA is taking severe measures and a different path than Congress might have taken."

Eric Pooley, senior vice president for strategy and communications for the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), said his group already plans to push the federal and state governments to look beyond carbon and address "climate accelerants" like methane and refrigerants. On methane, Pooley said, that means addressing potential leakage from natural gas extraction.

## News Clips Report

EDF has been criticized by some green groups for supporting hydraulic fracturing, the controversial gas extraction method, albeit with restrictions. But Pooley said it's important to use natural gas as a bridge fuel and to ensure that the extraction is as safe and clean as possible, which requires federal leadership. The EPA is studying fracking, but it's unclear if any regulation will come out of that research.

Like most of Washington, environmental groups will be watching how Obama deals with Congress on the approaching fiscal cliff. If a budget deal isn't reached to reduce the national debt, across-the-board cuts through the budgetary sequester could go into effect in January with potentially dire consequences for the environment, they say.

The sequester could mean the closure of some National Parks, the elimination of some National Wildlife Refuges and cuts to coastal management programs, according to a fact sheet assembled by NRDC, The Wilderness Society, Defenders of Wildlife and the National Parks Conservation Association.

"The environmental community has a lot at stake. ... Sequestration could cripple environmental programs now and into the future," said NRDC Action's Goldston.

Goldston said a deal should include raising money by cutting subsidies for, "industries that are mature, wealthy and produce pollutants."

Environmental groups say the Democrats' slightly expanded majority in the Senate offers some hope for extending the wind production tax credit for renewable energy. They predict the industry will face layoffs and other setbacks if the credit is allowed to expire at the end of the year.

The EDF's Pooley said the administration should at least start a conversation about instituting a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade system.

"Ultimately, if you're serious about cutting carbon emissions, you've got to price it," Pooley said.

# News Clips Report

## **Experts say Obama won't stop Eagle Ford Shale boom** **Victoria Advocate**

**11/11/2012**

Nov. 11--In the wake of the election, some in Texas fear President Obama's second-term energy policies will end the oil and gas boom of the Eagle Ford Shale.

However, industry analysts and longtime insiders say the Eagle Ford Shale play and the oil boom in Texas shouldn't be much impacted in the second term of Obama's administration.

John Braudway, a longtime oil industry man in Karnes County, is not in favor of Obama's policies, but he doesn't expect the president will do much to curtail production of oil and natural gas in the Eagle Ford Shale.

"It's not in his interest to shut it down," Braudway said.

During his re-election campaign, Obama made becoming less dependent on foreign oil a part of his platform, while touting the benefits of the wealth of cheap natural gas now flowing in this country and noting how shale plays have helped the country as it continues to creep toward economic recovery.

Thomas Tunstall, research director at the Institute for Economic Development at UT San Antonio, said the president is not likely to try to limit the Eagle Ford Shale boom directly. The play has been a part of the economic recovery in Texas and has helped boost U.S. oil and natural gas production to levels not seen in this country in decades, he said.

Still, Obama's second term could have some impact on the industry that could then be felt in the Eagle Ford play.

While on the campaign trail, the president said he supported the horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing that have created a rebirth of oil production in the country, as long as it was done safely.

The Environmental Protection Agency handed down the first regulations for hydraulic fracturing during his first term, and it is expected that more regulations will follow now that Obama has been re-elected.

While the state regulates most of these drilling practices, the EPA has jurisdiction over emissions and water usage at drilling sites. If these regulations are put in place, the oil industry could face an increase of cost linked to the regulations, which could impact the Eagle Ford, Tunstall said.

While EPA regulations may have an impact on the industry, oil and natural gas production are important to the economic recovery of the rest of the country for Obama's administration. Obviously, it's an important part of the economic engine here, Tunstall said.

"Those are unknowns at this point and could have an impact on the cost, but it's hard to say what the impact will be now," he said.

Despite the fact that Obama has advocated revoking more than \$46 billion of subsidies to the oil and gas industry, the American Petroleum Institute issued congratulations to the president on the night he was elected.

However, in that same news release, API president and CEO Jack Gerard urged Obama to continue expanding domestic oil and natural gas production and to help it grow rather than allow it to be overregulated.

"He can acknowledge the effective role states are already playing in regulating oil and natural gas production and avoid the temptation to impose duplicative and unnecessary regulations on hydraulic fracturing," Gerard stated in the release.

Despite concerns, the outlook for the future of the Eagle Ford Shale play looks bright, Tunstall said.

In his analysis on the economic impact of the Eagle Ford, issued in October, Tunstall reported that the Eagle Ford has had a total economic output of almost \$20 billion in the 14 counties where drilling is occurring. Tunstall's report predicted that the play would continue to prosper in those counties, with an economic output of about \$62 billion by 2021.

# News Clips Report

Obama has said he plans to cut oil imports in half by 2020. That goal -- and the economic growth that will come with it -- won't be possible without plays like the Eagle Ford, Tunstall said.

"What's going on in South Texas is helping power the economic recovery, to the extent we have one," Tunstall said. National growth is below expectations, but in Texas the unemployment rate is below the national average and the parts of Texas that have drilling are even lower, Tunstall said.

Out in the field, Braudway is optimistic about the outlook. Karnes County has become the top oil-producing county in the state because of the Eagle Ford play, and he believes nothing will interfere with that, including the president.

"The president couldn't do that in the past, and he won't be able to in the future," Braudway said. "These companies are getting so much oil production, he's not going to shut them down."

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# News Clips Report

## **Post-Sandy and post-election, will political taboo on climate change be lifted?** **Sun News, The**

**11/11/2012**

Even before President Barack Obama took the stage for his victory speech Tuesday night, environmentalists were laying out their expectations for his second term: act on climate change, whether it's through sweeping legislative action, regulatory rules or decisions like blocking the Keystone XL pipeline.

Just minutes after the race was called Tuesday, the group 350.org announced a Keystone XL protest on Nov. 18. Young climate activists who joined the celebration outside the White House held up a sign saying "Sandy Demands Climate Action Now," a reference to the devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy.

One line in Obama's victory speech gave the green groups hope that he might act.

"We want our children to live in an America that isn't burdened by debt, that isn't weakened by inequality, that isn't threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet," the president said.

But taking action to achieve those goals isn't going to be easy. While more than a dozen legislators targeted by environmental groups for their votes on clean energy and climate change bills were defeated in the election, neither chamber switched parties. With the status quo likely to continue in Congress, environmental groups say they'll pressure the White House to continue, or amplify, its work of the last four years.

"When I listened to his speech, I was happy to hear that he talked about the problem of climate change in the category of things the country can agree on," said Lou Leonard, managing director of climate change for the World Wildlife Fund. "The president needs to continue to build on that narrative in the transition. We need him to join the conversation we're having about climate change and lead that conversation in Washington."

Eileen Claussen, president of Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, said Obama "has an opportunity and an obligation to press the case for stronger climate action."

"No one is better placed than the president to help Americans understand both the risks of a warming climate and the opportunities of a clean-energy transition," Claussen said in a statement.

There's even a push for Obama to take a larger role on the world's stage. In a statement congratulating Obama, a spokesman for United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said the secretary general looks forward to working with the president on "tackling the challenges posed by climate change," among other issues. And Tom Mitchell, head of climate change for the Overseas Development Institute, a British think tank focused on international development and humanitarian issues, urged Obama to "show the kind of leadership that would put him amongst the all time greats," including going to the international climate talks next year in Doha, Qatar.

Obama's biggest challenge, however, will be getting legislation through Congress. Many environmental groups expect that, given Republican opposition in the House, the administration will continue using its regulatory authority to pass environmentally friendly regulations. In Obama's first term, the Environmental Protection Agency set the first greenhouse gas limits on new power plants, proposed the first national standard for mercury from coal facilities and bolstered fuel economy rules for passenger vehicles.

By the end of the year the EPA also is expected to release a rule that would limit pollution from existing power plants and refineries. Before the election, there were reports that the EPA was trying to push the power plant rule out quickly, in case Mitt Romney won the presidency.

"For the next couple of months, we expect to see the EPA just finishing the business at hand. Chief among that is addressing pollution from power plants and what waters can be regulated under the Clean Water Act," said David Goldston, senior adviser to the Natural Resources Defense Council Action Fund.

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On Wednesday the Institute for Energy Research , a free-market research group, issued a statement warning that "within a few days, we can expect the EPA and other agencies to start issuing the regulations they have been withholding until after the election. These regulations will drive up the price of oil, coal, and natural gas by making their exploration, production, transportation and consumption more costly and uncertain."

Eric Pooley , senior vice president for strategy and communications for the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), said his group already plans to push the federal and state governments to look beyond carbon and address "climate accelerants" like methane and refrigerants. On methane, Pooley said, that means addressing potential leakage from natural gas extraction.

"There are no laws on the books, federal or state, targeted at methane leakage," Pooley said. "We have the technology to stop these leaks, but we haven't really measured the leakage rate. We think there's a place for federal and state regulation on this."

EDF has been criticized by some green groups for supporting hydraulic fracturing, the controversial gas extraction method, albeit with restrictions. But Pooley said it's important to use natural gas as a bridge fuel and to ensure that the extraction is as safe and clean as possible, which requires federal leadership. The EPA is studying fracking, but it's unclear if any regulation will come out of that research.

Like most of Washington, environmental groups will be watching how Obama deals with Congress on the approaching fiscal cliff. If a budget deal isn't reached to reduce the national debt, across-the-board cuts through the budgetary sequester could go into effect in January with potentially dire consequences for the environment, they say.

The sequester could mean the closure of some National Parks, the elimination of some National Wildlife Refuges and cuts to coastal management programs, according to a fact sheet assembled by NRDC, The Wilderness Society , Defenders of Wildlife and the National Parks Conservation Association . The budget trimming could also mean cuts to EPA research and air monitoring programs, reductions in clean water infrastructure and cuts to energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.

"The environmental community has a lot at stake. ... Sequestration could cripple environmental programs now and into the future," said NRDC Action's Goldston.

Goldston said a deal should include raising money by cutting subsidies for, "industries that are mature, wealthy and produce pollutants."

Environmental groups say the Democrats' slightly expanded majority in the Senate offers some hope for extending the wind production tax credit for renewable energy. They predict the industry will face layoffs and other setbacks if the credit is allowed to expire at the end of the year.

"These are proven, bipartisan job-creating tax measures that are up for extension or renewal. We're putting a lot of effort to getting Congress to meet the president on those issues," said David Foster , executive director of the BlueGreen Alliance , which represents a variety of labor and environmental groups. "Voters, I think, did say resounding yes to the president's clean energy job strategy, and I hope Republicans listen to that."

The EDF's Pooley said the administration should at least start a conversation about instituting a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade system.

"Ultimately if you're serious about cutting carbon emissions, you've got to price it," Pooley said. "We're a long way from having this debate, let alone understanding what legislation would look like. But there needs to be a conversation about solutions, and not just a list of demands from the environmental community."

# News Clips Report

The NRDC's Goldston said the environmental community will be pressuring the administration to act on this and other environmental issues, starting today.

"We will be making sure the administration knows that the public wants more action on climate change," Goldston said. "That's going to be important for whatever battles follow."

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Cumberland Times-News - Online**

**11/10/2012**

PITTSBURGH – A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science adviser, said Friday that a progress report on the study, mandated by Congress in 2010, should be released before the end of the year and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, which involves blasting chemical-laden water deep into the ground.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of re-search are still in the early stages.

Paulson said President Barack Obama's administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA said in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present.

# News Clips Report

## Feds studying fracking and pollution Burbank Leader

11/10/2012

Results of preliminary water quality study expected soon.

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Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements is being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co., which explained the steps it takes to protect the environment and public health.

"I thought the industry presentation by Shell was superb," Goldstein said, adding that Paulson, of the EPA, is "the right kind of person" to make sure that health is included in the research being done on gas drilling.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and

# News Clips Report

Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

# News Clips Report

**official with the US Environmental Protection Agency 's optimistic  
KQV-AM**

**11/10/2012**

we once you will yourself before you wanted was a recent showered and all your 66 to go to dress a shower and 42 W. was like I want you to watch workers are will just go to law and currently in downtown Rio to disguise the truth two 60 every day American companies moving manufacturing jobs are so used to find cheaper labor and thereby cut costs as a result was forced to decide if they're willing to pay more for better quality American made product Mrs. Rogers as original matters to them when it comes to matters of choice is easy original matters we build our products are all local factories using American-made materials we continue to make two-sided mattresses but with top quality American-made inner springs cotton batting and real working box range as a result our craftsmanship and quality is second to none and our prices hundreds of dollars less than the national brand because with bidirectional matters you are buying direct from our factory thereby eliminating middlemen costs and markups so visit original mattress today and buying American-made product that is built right and build the last or check us out on the web at original mattress .com is the newest line out is twelve eleven good afternoon Mrs. Oral Beutel McKay QB newsletter David Riley at the editor's desk Pittsburgh police investigating a thirteen -year-old boy's claims of the man offered him money to move furniture before trying to drag them into an abandoned house police say a so Whitfield was walking home from neighboring Wilkinsburg man approached him at dusk on Wednesday and offered him thirty to forty dollars to help remove the boy says he walked toward the house became alarmed when a man grabbed him from behind and try to pull them into a vacant home Whitfield says a man put his hand over the boy smiled but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free runaway police have not identified a suspect as of yet although Whitfield says a man told them he was going to rob his mother Nicole Whitfield feels feels her son could've been killed or molested other new homes now on the site of the former St. John's hospital executive parking lot get more on that story from taking Visa Lane effort three new homes built in the thirty three hundred block of McClure Avenue in Brighton Heights sold Leo according to Brighton Heights citizens Federation president Peter Belisario descends this is just the beginning face tumor working within your right to Bill Haslam for Avenue and Fleming are open to get anywhere from a control has built one of things we found here is one to build his own and we had more buyers for the three buildings that would sell with a soliciting three or four times over the people for new construction to abandon them condemned homes down this resource scheduled for demolition and the community is on the list for Google to build the new neighborhood playground in an effort fourteen time to chew the new's top official with the US Environmental Protection Agency 's optimistic a project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing the drinking water will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify new key issues Glenn Paulson the EPA's science advisor says that a progress report should be released before the end of the year and a final report in twenty fourteen he spoke at University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing or cracking up also and also says he feels that the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue EPA says natural gas plays a key role in the nation 's clean energy future but that serious concerns raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health as well thank you reduced I is twelve thirteen and just ahead I will take the reason for watching your home when you're not there could be a burglar breaking when they think no one is home and alone . don't be an easy target for intruders protect her home with a free security system monitored by EPT the leader in home security call now and get free hardware free medical and fire alert and free activation and eight hundred fifty dollar value : right now and you also get six free sensors at six . two protection for free just call protect your home or authorized ADT dealer at one eight seven seven six six six fifty three eighty one will get 24-hour protection and there's no cost for parts or activation call now a free security system monitored by EDT : one eight seven seven eight six six eighty three eighty one ninety nine dollar installation charge thirty six mode monitoring agreement thirty five

# News Clips Report

## Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment WJTV-TV - Online

**11/10/2012**

### BABY DEATH-HEROIN

Pa. mom charged with murder in baby's heroin death

COLLINGDALE, Pa. (AP) A suburban Philadelphia mother faces murder and related charges after an autopsy found her 11-month-old son died of a heroin overdose.

Twenty-nine-year-old Christine Rivero was ordered held without bail Friday on charges including third-degree murder in the July 15 death of her son, Niccolo Varner. A day earlier the Delaware County coroner determined the boy died from acute heroin intoxication.

Collingdale police say Rivero claimed the child had fallen while in the tub although gave different accounts in different interviews. During one of those interviews, police say Rivero admitted having heroin in the house.

Delaware County District Attorney Jack Whelan says it's not clear if the child was given the heroin or ingested it himself.

Rivero declined comment to reporters as she was led into her arraignment.

### PENNSYLVANIA LOTTERY-PRIVATIZATION

Pa. considering expanding lottery gambling

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) Gov. Tom Corbett's administration says it believes that expanding Pennsylvania Lottery gambling to keno and online games will be one of the best ways to produce more revenue.

The administration made the statement Friday. It continues to talk with companies about privatizing the management of the \$3.5 billion lottery system under a 20-year agreement.

Corbett's administration is keeping secret which companies it is talking with. In April, it issued a request for qualifications from interested companies. Lottery sales increased last fiscal year by 8.5 percent and opponents of privatization question why Corbett would want to pay a private company when sales are already increasing steadily.

After prizes and expenses are paid, the money supports programs for the elderly, including transit, prescription drugs, senior centers and long-term care services.

### CORBETT-KANE

Corbett, Kane begin new relationship

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) Gov. Tom Corbett says he called to congratulate Kathleen Kane after she became the first woman and Democrat elected as attorney general in Pennsylvania, but their relationship could become uncomfortable.

Corbett said he called Thursday. Kane, a former Lackawanna County prosecutor, has said she'll review why the attorney general's office took 33 months to investigate Jerry Sandusky before charging him. The investigation began when Corbett was attorney general.

Corbett says investigators needed time to find victims to testify and produce a solid case. He says he did nothing wrong and never told anyone to slow down the investigation because it would hurt his gubernatorial campaign.

Rather, Corbett says it probably would've helped had it become public. But then, he says, he would have been criticized for not waiting.

# News Clips Report

## WEST PENN ALLEGHENY-HIGHMARK

Judge: West Penn can't seek other potential buyers

PITTSBURGH (AP) A judge says the Pittsburgh-based West Penn Allegheny Health System can't seek other potential buyers, in granting an injunction requested by Highmark Inc. which still hopes to complete a \$475 million takeover of the hospital network.

West Penn executives contend Highmark's insistence that West Penn file for bankruptcy to reduce nearly \$1 billion in debt is a deal breaker.

But Allegheny County Judge Christine Ward says the merger deal requires West Penn to give Highmark 30 days to repair any perceived breach of contract but West Penn, instead, unilaterally backed out of the deal.

West Penn wanted to woo other potential buyers and still keep \$200 million health insurer Highmark has already invested in the deal.

Instead, Ward's ruling preserves the status quo and prevents West Penn from fielding or soliciting other takeover offers.

## FURNITURE MOVING-LURING ATTEMPT

Pa. boy, 13: Man lured him with furniture moving

PITTSBURGH (AP) Pittsburgh police are investigating a 13-year-old boy's claims that a man offered him money to move furniture before trying to drag him into an abandoned house.

Police say Aisa Whitfield was walking home from neighboring Wilkinsburg when the man approached him at dusk on Wednesday and offered him \$30 or \$40 for help moving.

The boy says he walked toward the house, but became alarmed when the man grabbed him from behind and tried to pull him into a vacant home.

Whitfield says the man put his hand over the boy's mouth, but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free and run away.

Police haven't identified a suspect.

Although Whitfield says the man told him he was going to be robbed, his mother, Nickcole Whitfield, fears her son could have been killed or molested.

## ROLLOVER CRASH-PLAYERS HURT

4 Pa. high school players hurt in rollover crash

(Information in the following story is from: Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, <http://pghtrib.com> )

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (AP) Four southwestern Pennsylvania high school football players have been thrown from a vehicle that crashed and rolled over.

Police aren't identifying the victims, but other first responders tell the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review that all four played for Brownsville Area High School, about 30 miles south of Pittsburgh.

Brownsville fire Chief Clark Sealy says two of the players were lying on the road, one was lying against a Jersey barrier and another was walking around but seemed to be "out of it" following the crash on Route 40 about 10 p.m. Thursday.

The players were flown to Pittsburgh hospitals where their conditions weren't immediately available.

School superintendent Philip Savini says counselors were available for students on Friday and student groups were preparing "get well" support activities.

# News Clips Report

Brownsville is not in the playoffs so the team's season is over.

## SUPERSTORM-CHARITIES

Sandy likely biggest US relief effort since 2005

WASHINGTON (AP) Widespread destruction from Superstorm Sandy will likely make for the largest U.S. relief effort by the American Red Cross and others since Hurricane Katrina.

By Friday, the Red Cross had raised \$117 million in donations and pledges. The Salvation Army raised \$5 million.

As the largest private relief organization, the Red Cross saw a boost in fundraising from telethons on NBC and ABC. They raised a combined \$40 million.

Still, figures show fundraising has been slower than for Japan's 2011 earthquake and Haiti's 2010 quake.

Red Cross Vice President Roger Lowe says those were different disasters. He says donors nationwide have been generous.

But Salvation Army officials say donations have fallen short of needs on the ground and the public may not grasp the extent of damage.

## GAS DRILLING-HEALTH CONFERENCE

EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study

PITTSBURGH (AP) A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and drinking water will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, says Friday that a progress report should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson also says he feels the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue.

The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **Journal Gazette - Online, The**

**11/10/2012**

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Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

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Paulson said President Obama's administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements are being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co., which explained the steps it takes to protect the environment and public health.

"I thought the industry presentation by Shell was superb," Goldstein said, adding that Paulson, of the EPA, is "the right kind of person" to make sure that health is included in the research being done on gas drilling.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

# News Clips Report

## Harsher energy regulations seen in Obama's second term Reuters India

11/10/2012

Track and analyse performance of all BSE sectoral indices and other global indices on a single page. Full Coverage

Supporters cheer U.S. President Barack Obama after he gave his victory speech during his election night rally in Chicago, November 7, 2012.

Credit: Reuters/Philip Andrews

By Nichola Groom and Braden Reddall

LOS ANGELES/SAN FRANCISCO | Thu Nov 8, 2012 4:57am IST

LOS ANGELES/SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Energy producers braced for tighter regulation in President Barack Obama's second term, with coal companies expecting more emissions restrictions and drillers anticipating less access to federal land even as his platform promotes energy independence.

Opponents already believe Obama has waged a "war on coal" through the administration's push for stricter regulation of greenhouse gas emissions by the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Four more years of President Obama translates into additional pressure on the coal industry from the EPA and numerous environmental groups," energy investment bank Simmons & Co said in a note to investors on Wednesday.

Analysts at ClearView Energy Partners in Washington expect Obama to "continue prosecuting energy policy through regulation and administrative action, with only the courts as a check on that agenda."

Miners criticize Obama for not living up to a 2008 promise to develop clean coal technology, arguing that his policies actually preclude the construction of any new coal plants.

Shares of U.S. coal companies plunged on Wednesday. Arch Coal (ACI.N) and Alpha Natural Resources (ANR.N) ended trade down more than 12 percent, while Peabody Energy (BTU.N) closed 9.6 percent lower.

Eric Green, senior managing partner at Penn Capital Management, which owns coal stocks, said the sell-off was "100 percent related to election results.

Alpha Natural Resources Chief Executive Kevin Crutchfield argued that the United States, with the world's largest coal reserves, should use what it has. "We would hope the administration remains true to its campaign promise to support coal as an indispensable part of our nation's energy mix," he said.

Yet up to 33 gigawatts of coal-fired power generation is estimated to be due for retirement - 3 percent of U.S. capacity. While tougher emissions regulation play a part, that change is also driven by cheap natural gas as an alternative power source.

Obama has paid plenty of lip service to natural gas because it burns cleaner than coal, and his approach to the oil and gas industry in general is more nuanced.

He has pledged to cut oil imports in half by 2020 and advocates an "all of the above" approach to developing domestic energy sources. Yet he has also said that he would roll back subsidies for oil companies and reduce U.S. reliance on oil by mandating production of more fuel-efficient vehicles.

"The Obama administration really hasn't helped the oil and gas industry," said Michael Linn, founder and former chief executive of Linn Energy (LINE.O). "It's going to be a tough four years."

FOOT ON GAS, TAX BREAK THREAT

# News Clips Report

More restrictions are expected for companies drilling on federal lands, as well as more rules governing water management and methane emissions. Any new rules related to hydraulic fracturing may drive up costs for active drillers including Chesapeake Energy Corp (CHK.N) and Exxon Mobil Corp (XOM.N).

"You are going to have less access to federal lands and tougher government agencies," said Dan Pickering, chief investment officer at TPH Asset Management, part of energy-focused investment bank Tudor Pickering Holt in Houston.

Obama's solid support for natural gas on the campaign trail won him praise from America's Natural Gas Alliance, a lobby group. But he also wants to eliminate \$46 billion in subsidies for fossil fuel companies, a plan producers vigorously oppose.

Virginia Lazenby, chair of the Independent Petroleum Association of America whose members supply 54 percent of U.S. oil and 85 percent of its natural gas, worried about potential "duplicate" federal regulation of what states already do, and rejected the call to collect more tax from the industry.

"IPAA hopes President Obama will stop his call to eliminate the crucial tax provisions of intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion, which are not subsidies at all, but allow independent producers to reinvest 150 percent of their cash flow into new energy projects," she said.

While the Obama administration put approval of TransCanada's (TRP.TO) Keystone XL pipeline on hold, eventual approval is expected, which will increase the flow of cheaper crude oil from Canada to refineries on the Gulf Coast at Port Arthur, Texas.

Companies with refineries in Port Arthur or in nearby Beaumont include Valero Energy Corp (VLO.N), Royal Dutch Shell (RDSA.L), France's Total (TOTF.PA) and Exxon.

## FORECAST: SUNNY SPELLS, BREEZY

Obama has promised more assistance for solar and wind technology, though he will need congressional support to extend tax breaks that help those industries.

"Obama can love solar as much as he wants, but I don't know that a whole lot more is going to happen in terms of new, constructive policy," said Morningstar analyst Stephen Simko.

Obama's advisers include Energy Secretary Steven Chu, a Nobel Prize-winner with expertise in renewable energy, who regularly talks up the government's role in developing hydraulic fracturing technology. The top White House energy adviser is Heather Zichal, who has been an advocate for green jobs and tackling climate change by reducing dependence on oil.

Obama's green policies had a major setback when solar power company Solyndra collapsed after receiving a \$535 million federal loan guarantee. And his energy strategy shifted away from climate change when a bill establishing a cap-and-trade system to curb carbon emissions died in the U.S. Senate in 2010.

Renewable energy also faces obstacles that are not directly related to policy: competition from low-priced natural gas; lack of infrastructure to connect projects to the grid; and a glut of solar panels putting manufacturers out of business. Yet having Obama back was broadly welcomed by most in the green business.

"The renewable energy industry and solar have retained a really important ally in the White House," said Arno Harris, chief executive of U.S. solar installer Recurrent Energy, a unit of Sharp Corp (6753.T). "Solar and renewable energy were so severely attacked during the campaign that the president's win, I think, gives him a mandate in pursuing a clean energy agenda."

## CHEMICALS BRACE FOR HIT

Obama is also likely to implement long-delayed emissions regulations for industrial boilers that are commonly used by chemical makers. The centerpiece provision, Boiler MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology), was proposed in 2004 but effectively shot down by courts before the EPA revived it in 2011.

# News Clips Report

It has been winding its way through courts again, and the EPA is due to issue new rules by December.

Obama's victory may embolden EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to further tighten Boiler MACT regulations next month on limits for dioxin, mercury and carbon monoxide emissions. It is not clear if Jackson will stay at the agency in Obama's second term.

"While we don't agree with some of the provisions (of Boiler MACT), we think that it will be pushed through more readily than if Romney had won," said Lawrence Sloan, president of the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, a trade group.

(Additional reporting by Anna Driver in Houston, Ernest Scheyder in New York, and Krishna N. Das and Swetha Gopinath in Bangalore; Writing by Nichola Groom and Braden Reddall; Editing by Patricia Kranz, Richard Chang, Bernadette Baum and Leslie Gevirtz)

# News Clips Report

## Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment WHLT-TV - Online

**11/10/2012**

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The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official expresses hope on gas drilling, water study** **Scranton Times-Tribune - Online, The**

**11/10/2012**

By KEVIN BEGOS (Associated Press)

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**11/10/2012**

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Source: AP. Read full article. ([link](#))

Dozens of White Supremaci...

AP | 11.09.2012

FTC Nearing Decision on G...

Mercury News | 11.09.2012

# News Clips Report

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**11/10/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## FURNITURE MOVING-LURING ATTEMPT

Pa. boy, 13: Man lured him with furniture moving

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The boy says he walked toward the house, but became alarmed when the man grabbed him from behind and tried to pull him into a vacant home.

Whitfield says the man put his hand over the boy's mouth, but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free and run away.

Police haven't identified a suspect.

Although Whitfield says the man told him he was going to be robbed, his mother, Nickcole Whitfield, fears her son could have been killed or molested.

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Judge: West Penn can't seek other potential buyers

PITTSBURGH (AP) A judge says the Pittsburgh-based West Penn Allegheny Health System can't seek other potential buyers, in granting an injunction requested by Highmark Inc. which still hopes to complete a \$475 million takeover of the hospital network.

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Instead, Ward's ruling preserves the status quo and prevents West Penn from fielding or soliciting other takeover offers.

## ROLLOVER CRASH-PLAYERS HURT

4 Pa. high school players hurt in rollover crash

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## GAS DRILLING-HEALTH CONFERENCE

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The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

## COLORED CREEK

DEP probing dye that colored western Pa. creek

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa. (AP) The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is all about keeping the state's waterways nice and blue. Just not this blue.

The agency says it's investigating an incident involving concrete dye on Thursday that turned a portion of a small creek deep blue in Connellsville Township. That's about 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

Spokesman John Poister says the agency traced the dye to a nearby home where, officials say, the dye wasn't properly disposed of. The homeowner was using the dye to tint concrete being poured for a basement game room.

Fayette County emergency management director Guy Napolillo says many dyes are biodegradable and Poister says the DEP is investigating just to make sure there were no chemicals in the dye that might harm fish or humans.

## SUPERSTORM-CHARITIES

Sandy likely biggest US relief effort since 2005

WASHINGTON (AP) Widespread destruction from Superstorm Sandy will likely make for the largest U.S. relief effort by the American Red Cross and others since Hurricane Katrina.

By Friday, the Red Cross had raised \$117 million in donations and pledges. The Salvation Army raised \$5 million.

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Still, figures show fundraising has been slower than for Japan's 2011 earthquake and Haiti's 2010 quake.

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study WHIO-TV - Online**

**11/10/2012**

A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science adviser, said Friday that a progress report on the study, mandated by Congress in 2010, should be released before the end of the year and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, which involves blasting chemical-laden water deep into the ground.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said President Barack Obama's administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

Dan Alfaro, a spokesman for Energy in Depth, an industry group, said it believes the EPA study will show that gas drilling and fracking are safe.

"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements are being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co., which explained the steps it takes to protect the environment and public health.

"I thought the industry presentation by Shell was superb," Goldstein said, adding that Paulson, of the EPA, is "the right kind of person" to make sure that health is included in the research being done on gas drilling.

In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

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Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau**

**11/10/2012**

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HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) \_ The Corbett administration says it believes that expanding Pennsylvania Lottery gambling to keno and online games will be one of the best ways to produce more revenue. The administration continues to talk with companies about privatizing the management of the \$3.5 billion lottery system under a 20-year agreement.

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WEST CHESTER, Pa. (AP) \_ A man accused of killing a suburban Philadelphia teenager and dismembering his body with a chain saw in a drug dispute four years ago has been convicted of first-degree murder. The Daily Local News of West Chester says Delaware County jurors deliberated for less than three hours yesterday before convicting 33-year-old Laquanta Chapman in the disappearance of 16-year-old Aaron Turner.

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# News Clips Report

## **Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment Associated Press (AP) - Harrisburg Bureau**

**11/10/2012**

### **BABY DEATH-HEROIN**

Pa. mom charged with murder in baby's heroin death

COLLINGDALE, Pa. (AP) \_ A suburban Philadelphia mother faces murder and related charges after an autopsy found her 11-month-old son died of a heroin overdose.

Twenty-nine-year-old Christine Rivero was ordered held without bail Friday on charges including third-degree murder in the July 15 death of her son, Niccolo Varner. A day earlier the Delaware County coroner determined the boy died from acute heroin intoxication.

Collingdale police say Rivero claimed the child had fallen while in the tub although gave different accounts in different interviews. During one of those interviews, police say Rivero admitted having heroin in the house.

Delaware County District Attorney Jack Whelan says it's not clear if the child was given the heroin or ingested it himself.

Rivero declined comment to reporters as she was led into her arraignment.

### **PENNSYLVANIA LOTTERY-PRIVATIZATION**

Pa. considering expanding lottery gambling

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) \_ Gov. Tom Corbett's administration says it believes that expanding Pennsylvania Lottery gambling to keno and online games will be one of the best ways to produce more revenue.

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### **CORBETT-KANE**

Corbett, Kane begin new relationship

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) \_ Gov. Tom Corbett says he called to congratulate Kathleen Kane after she became the first woman and Democrat elected as attorney general in Pennsylvania, but their relationship could become uncomfortable.

Corbett said he called Thursday. Kane, a former Lackawanna County prosecutor, has said she'll review why the attorney general's office took 33 months to investigate Jerry Sandusky before charging him. The investigation began when Corbett was attorney general.

Corbett says investigators needed time to find victims to testify and produce a solid case. He says he did nothing wrong and never told anyone to slow down the investigation because it would hurt his gubernatorial campaign.

Rather, Corbett says it probably would've helped had it become public. But then, he says, he would have been criticized for not waiting.

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# News Clips Report

## **Fracking study offers EPA hope water impact concerns will be addressed Newsday - Online**

**11/09/2012**

Photo credit: Getty Images | A hydraulic fracturing site is viewed on in South Montrose, Pennsylvania. Hydraulic fracturing, also known as fracking, stimulates gas production by injecting wells with high volumes of chemical-laced water in order to free-up pockets of natural gas below. While New York State has yet to decide whether to allow fracking, Governor Andrew Cuomo is considering whether to allow limited fracking for communities along the Pennsylvania border that want it. (June 19, 2012)

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"There have been numerous studies and a multitude of research on oil and natural gas extraction methods," Alfaro said. The EPA study "will confirm once again previous findings that current industry practices used in development are safe, responsible and effective means of extracting and producing our natural energy resources."

Environmental groups and some scientists say there hasn't been enough research on fracking. The industry and many federal and state officials say the practice is safe when done properly and many rules on air pollution and disclosure of the chemicals used in fracking are being strengthened.

Bernard Goldstein, an emeritus professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health, said that when the conference began three years ago researchers had very little actual data to present. Now, more and more hard data on air and water quality measurements are being collected and shared at the conference. He also praised Shell Oil Co., which explained the steps it takes to protect the environment and public health.

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In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

# News Clips Report

## Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment WCBD-TV - Online

**11/09/2012**

### STATE UNIVERSITIES-FACULTY

Contract talks resume with Pa. college faculty

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) Contract negotiations have resumed between Pennsylvania higher education officials and the union representing university faculty.

The talks being held in Harrisburg today come just a few days before faculty at 14 state-owned campuses will begin holding strike authorization votes.

Members of the Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties have been working without a contract since June 2011.

The union continues to be at odds with the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education on compensation for adjunct faculty, health care benefits and online education.

The union represents more than 6,000 faculty and coaches at the universities, which serve about 120,000 students.

There has never been a faculty strike.

### GAS DRILLING-HEALTH CONFERENCE

EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study

PITTSBURGH (AP) A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and drinking water will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, says a progress report should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson also says he feels the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue.

The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

### BABY DEATH-HEROIN

Pa. mom charged with murder in baby's heroin death

COLLINGDALE, Pa. (AP) A suburban Philadelphia mother faces murder and related charges after an autopsy found her 11-month-old son died of a heroin overdose.

Twenty-nine-year-old Christine Rivero was ordered held without bail today on charges including third-degree murder in the July 15 death of her son, Niccolo Varner. A day earlier the Delaware County coroner determined the boy died from acute heroin intoxication.

Collingdale police say Rivero claimed the child had fallen while in the tub although gave different accounts in different interviews. During one of those interviews, police say Rivero admitted having heroin in the house.

Delaware County District Attorney Jack Whelan says it's not clear if the child was given the heroin or ingested it himself.

# News Clips Report

Rivero declined comment to reporters as she was led into her arraignment.

## PITTSBURGH ZOO-CHILD DEATH

Toy trucks by the thousand honor mauled Pa. boy

PITTSBURGH (AP) Toy construction trucks are pouring into the funeral home handling arrangements for a 2-year-old boy fatally mauled by wild dogs at the Pittsburgh zoo.

The parents of Maddox Derkosh requested the toys instead of flowers because their son liked to play with trucks and share them with friends

More than 3,000 have been donated, and the funeral home says it will continue accepting them even after the boy's funeral Friday morning.

The family intends to donate the trucks to a charity that will distribute them to needy children on Christmas.

Investigations continue into the boy's death. He fell from a wooden railing overlooking the exhibit Sunday at the zoo.

## WEST PENN ALLEGHENY-HIGHMARK

Judge: West Penn can't seek other potential buyers

PITTSBURGH (AP) A judge says the Pittsburgh-based West Penn Allegheny Health System can't seek other potential buyers, in granting an injunction requested by Highmark Inc. which still hopes to complete a \$475 million takeover of the hospital network.

West Penn executives contend Highmark's insistence that West Penn file for bankruptcy to reduce nearly \$1 billion in debt is a deal breaker.

But Allegheny County Judge Christine Ward says the merger deal requires West Penn to give Highmark 30 days to repair any perceived breach of contract but West Penn, instead, unilaterally backed out of the deal.

West Penn wanted to woo other potential buyers and still keep \$200 million health insurer Highmark has already invested in the deal.

Instead, Ward's ruling preserves the status quo and prevents West Penn from fielding or soliciting other takeover offers.

## REACTOR SHUTDOWN

Computer problem prompts Pa. reactor shutdown

BERWICK, Pa. (AP) Operators at nuclear power plant say a computer system problem triggered a manual shutdown of one reactor at the northeastern Pennsylvania plant.

Plant owner PPL says the Unit 2 reactor at its Susquehanna nuclear plant near Berwick, Columbia County was safely shut down Friday morning.

Spokesman Joe Scopelliti says the computer system that controls the reactor's water level was not functioning properly. He says the operators properly shut down the reactor and there is no public danger.

Operations at the Unit 1 reactor are not affected.

## ROLLOVER CRASH-PLAYERS HURT

4 Pa. high school players hurt in rollover crash

(Information in the following story is from: Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, <http://pghtrib.com> )

# News Clips Report

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (AP) Four southwestern Pennsylvania high school football players have been thrown from a vehicle that crashed and rolled over.

Police aren't identifying the victims, but other first responders tell the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review that all four played for Brownsville Area High School, about 30 miles south of Pittsburgh.

Brownsville fire Chief Clark Sealy says two of the players were lying on the road, one was lying against a Jersey barrier and another was walking around but seemed to be "out of it" following the crash on Route 40 about 10 p.m. Thursday.

The players were flown to Pittsburgh hospitals where their conditions weren't immediately available.

School superintendent Philip Savini says counselors were available for students on Friday and student groups were preparing "get well" support activities.

Brownsville is not in the playoffs so the team's season is over.

## SUPERSTORM-CHARITIES

Sandy likely biggest US relief effort since 2005

WASHINGTON (AP) Widespread destruction from Superstorm Sandy will likely make for the largest U.S. relief effort by the American Red Cross and others since Hurricane Katrina.

By today, the Red Cross had raised \$117 million in donations and pledges. The Salvation Army raised \$5 million.

As the largest private relief organization, the Red Cross saw a boost in fundraising from telethons on NBC and ABC. They raised a combined \$40 million.

Still, figures show fundraising has been slower than for Japan's 2011 earthquake and Haiti's 2010 quake.

Red Cross Vice President Roger Lowe says those were different disasters. He says donors nationwide have been generous.

But Salvation Army officials say donations have fallen short of needs on the ground and the public may not grasp the extent of damage.

## FURNITURE MOVING-LURING ATTEMPT

Pa. boy, 13: Man lured him with furniture moving

PITTSBURGH (AP) Pittsburgh police are investigating a 13-year-old boy's claims that a man offered him money to move furniture before trying to drag him into an abandoned house.

Police say Aisa Whitfield was walking home from neighboring Wilkinsburg when the man approached him at dusk on Wednesday and offered him \$30 or \$40 for help moving.

The boy says he walked toward the house, but became alarmed when the man grabbed him from behind and tried to pull him into a vacant home.

Whitfield says the man put his hand over the boy's mouth, but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free and run away.

Police haven't identified a suspect.

Although Whitfield says the man told him he was going to be robbed, his mother, Nickcole Whitfield, fears her son could have been killed or molested.

## CAPTIVE BEAR-MAULING

# News Clips Report

After captive bear mauling, Mont. bars film work

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP) A Montana wildlife company where a keeper was killed by a pair of captive brown bears used in filmmaking has been barred until further notice from taking animals off-site.

State officials said in documents released today it was too early for a return to "business as usual" at Animals of Montana, Inc. given the mauling of 24-year-old Benjamin Cloutier. They cited public safety.

The Bozeman-area company's head trainer, Demetri Price, says the state's action could scuttle a \$1 million contract to film a commercial using the company's animals. He says the public has been never at risk from its bears, leopards and other animals.

Cloutier, originally from York Haven, Pennsylvania, was killed Sunday cleaning out a pen with two 500-pound brown bears. His death has been ruled an accident.

SHERMAN HEMSLEY-BODY

Trial over Sherman Hemsley's will opens in Texas

EL PASO, Texas (AP) Attorneys for a man who says he is the brother of deceased actor Sherman Hemsley are trying to show that Hemsley was not of sound mind when he signed his will.

But several witnesses testified Friday at an El Paso court that Hemsley was cognizant when he signed the will, which gave longtime friend Flora Enchinton absolute power over his properties.

Richard Thornton, of Philadelphia, is expected to testify about his relationship with Hemsley during the trial.

Hemsley played George Jefferson on the sitcom "The Jeffersons." He died of lung cancer July 24.

Hemsley was born in Philadelphia, but lived in El Paso the last 20 years of his life.

Court documents indicate his estate is worth more than \$50,000. Hemsley's refrigerated remains are at an El Paso funeral home.

COLORED CREEK

DEP probing dye that colored western Pa. creek

CONNELLVILLE, Pa. (AP) The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is all about keeping the state's waterways nice and blue. Just not this blue.

The agency says it's investigating an incident involving concrete dye yesterday that turned a portion of a small creek deep blue in Connellsville Township. That's about 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

Spokesman John Poister says the agency traced the dye to a nearby home where, officials say, the dye wasn't properly disposed of. The homeowner was using the dye to tint concrete being poured for a basement game room.

Fayette County emergency management director Guy Napolillo says many dyes are biodegradable and Poister says the DEP is investigating just to make sure there were no chemicals in the dye that might harm fish or humans.

FLASHDANCE-BACK IN PITTSBURGH

Film set in Pittsburgh returns as stage premiere

PITTSBURGH (AP) What a Feeling? Precisely.

That's the hope when the popular 1983 film about a Pittsburgh welder-by-day dancer-by-night becomes "Flashdance-The Musical" at the city's Heinz Hall.

# News Clips Report

Mayor Luke Ravenstahl and the show's producers are in the city today to proclaim that Jan. 1 will be "Flashdance Day." That's when the show's six-day run begins before the musical tours 19 other U.S. cities through July 7.

And, yes, the musical tracks the film closely right down to the first date between hunky mill boss, Nick, and his dancer-employee, Alex, who after all these years somehow still manages to take off her undergarments without removing her sweat shirt.

The show stars Emily Padgett as and Matthew Hydzik and features the hit songs "Flashdance What a Feeling," "Maniac," and "Gloria" and 16 new songs written for the stage.

# News Clips Report

## **Request for Information To Inform Hydraulic Fracturing Research Related to Drinking Water Resources** **TMCnet.com**

**11/09/2012**

[November 09, 2012]

Nov 09, 2012 (FIND, Inc. via COMTEX) -- SUMMARY: EPA is inviting the public to submit data and scientific literature to inform EPA's research on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

DATES: EPA will accept data and literature in response to this request until April 30, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Using the online method is preferred for submitting information. Follow the online instructions at <http://www.regulations.gov>, and identify your submission with Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674.

Additional methods for submission are: . Email: Send information by electronic mail (email) to: [ord.docket@epa.gov](mailto:ord.docket@epa.gov), Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674.

. Fax: Fax information to: (202) 566-9744, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ- ORD-2010-0674.

. Mail: Send information by mail to: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Mail Code: 28221T, 1200 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674.

. Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver information to: EPA Docket Center, EPA West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC, Attention Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674. Deliveries are only accepted during the docket's normal hours of operation, between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. (Eastern), Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your information to Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010- 0674. EPA's policy is that all information received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or email. The [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Web site is an "anonymous access" system, which means the EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to the EPA without going through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit information electronically, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. Information on a CD ROM should be formatted as a MS Word, Rich Text or Adobe Acrobat PDF file. For additional information about EPA's public docket visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or in hard copy at EPA Docket Center, EPA West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Eastern), Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the ORD Docket is (202) 566-1752.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact Lisa Matthews, Mail Code 8101R, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; via phone/voice mail at: (202) 564-6669; via fax at: (202) 565-2430; or via email at: [matthews.lisa@epa.gov](mailto:matthews.lisa@epa.gov).

# News Clips Report

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In response to public concern, the U.S. Congress urged EPA to conduct scientific research to examine the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water resources. EPA is undertaking a study to understand the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources, if any, and to identify the driving factors that may affect the severity and frequency of such impacts.

The scope of the study includes the full hydraulic fracturing water lifecycle--from water acquisition, through the mixing of chemicals and injection of fracturing fluids, to the post-fracturing stage, including the management of flowback and produced water and its ultimate treatment and disposal. The study will include a review of the published literature, analysis of existing data, scenario evaluation and modeling, laboratory studies and case studies.

To ensure that EPA is up-to-date on evolving hydraulic fracturing practices and technologies, EPA is soliciting public involvement in identifying relevant data and scientific literature specific to inform EPA's research study on the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. While EPA conducts a thorough literature search, there may be studies or other primary technical sources that are not available through the open literature. EPA would appreciate receiving information from the public to help inform current and future research and ensure a robust record of scientific information. Consistent with our commitment to using the highest quality information, EPA prefers information which has been peer reviewed. Interested persons may provide scientific analyses, studies and other pertinent scientific information. EPA will consider all submissions but will give preference to peer reviewed data and literature sources.

Dated: November 5, 2012.

E. Ramona Trovato, Associate Assistant Administrator, Office of Research and Development.

[FR Doc. 2012-27452 Filed 11-8-12; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560-50-P Vol. 77, No. 218 [EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674; FRL-9750-8] Notices

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Ashland Times-Gazette - Online**

**11/09/2012**

PITTSBURGH (AP) -- A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, said Friday that a progress report on the study -- mandated by Congress in 2010 -- should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

Paulson said the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue. The EPA says in the project overview that natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

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In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties. There are also study sites in North Dakota, Texas, and Colorado.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on fracking study** **KYPost.com**

**11/09/2012**

Illustration of fracking process (Source: CityBeat)

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# News Clips Report

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**11/09/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA Update on Hydraulic Fracturing & Drinking Water Center For Environment, Commerce & Energy**

**11/09/2012**

In today's Federal Register , EPA announced it is accepting information through April 30, 2013, including data, studies, scientific analyses and other pertinent scientific information related to the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

This information will help to ensure EPA is current on evolving hydraulic fracturing practices and technologies as well as inform current and future research and ensure a robust record of scientific information

Consistent with the Agency's commitment to using the highest quality information in its scientific assessments, EPA prefers that people submit information that has been peer reviewed. EPA will consider all submissions, but will give preference to peer reviewed data and literature sources.

There are several ways to submit information to the docket for this request. Be sure to include the docket identification number Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-ORD-2010-0674 on every submission.

For more information about EPA dockets.

For more information about EPA's hydraulic fracturing study.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Seattle Post-Intelligencer**

**11/09/2012**

KEVIN BEGOS, Associated Press Updated 2:14 p.m., Friday, November 9, 2012

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# News Clips Report

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# News Clips Report

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**11/09/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **Dayton Daily News - Online**

**11/09/2012**

A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a nationwide project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and potential drinking water impacts will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues to focus on. But the industry said past studies have already shown the process is safe.

Glenn Paulson, the EPA's science advisor, said Friday that a progress report on the study – mandated by Congress in 2010 – should be released before the end of the year, and a final report in 2014. He spoke at a University of Pittsburgh conference on health impacts of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking.

Paulson said the study of fracking and drinking water "is one of the most aggressive public outreach programs in EPA history." He said the progress report will show the "range and depth" of what EPA is looking at, and will be open to public comment.

"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

"I think the drinking water study is going to be useful to local governments, and state governments, too," Paulson said. He added that "a lot of people have their minds made up" about fracking, even though many aspects of research are still in the early stages.

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The fracking process has made it possible to tap into deep reserves of oil and gas. Large volumes of water, along with sand and hazardous chemicals, are injected underground to break rock apart and free the oil and gas. Contaminated wastewater from the process can leak from faulty well casings into aquifers, but it's often difficult to trace underground sources of pollution. Some studies also have shown air quality problems around gas wells, while others have indicated no problems.

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**11/09/2012**

Illustration of fracking process (Source: CityBeat)

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PITTSBURGH --

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# News Clips Report

## Latest Pennsylvania news, sports, business and entertainment WJTV-TV - Online

**11/09/2012**

### STATE UNIVERSITIES-FACULTY

Contract talks resume with Pa. college faculty

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### BABY DEATH-HEROIN

Pa. mom charged with murder in baby's heroin death

COLLINGDALE, Pa. (AP) A suburban Philadelphia mother faces murder and related charges after an autopsy found her 11-month-old son died of a heroin overdose.

Twenty-nine-year-old Christine Rivero was ordered held without bail today on charges including third-degree murder in the July 15 death of her son, Niccolo Varner. A day earlier the Delaware County coroner determined the boy died from acute heroin intoxication.

Collingdale police say Rivero claimed the child had fallen while in the tub although gave different accounts in different interviews. During one of those interviews, police say Rivero admitted having heroin in the house.

Delaware County District Attorney Jack Whelan says it's not clear if the child was given the heroin or ingested it himself.

# News Clips Report

Rivero declined comment to reporters as she was led into her arraignment.

## PITTSBURGH ZOO-CHILD DEATH

Toy trucks by the thousand honor mauled Pa. boy

PITTSBURGH (AP) Toy construction trucks are pouring into the funeral home handling arrangements for a 2-year-old boy fatally mauled by wild dogs at the Pittsburgh zoo.

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Investigations continue into the boy's death. He fell from a wooden railing overlooking the exhibit Sunday at the zoo.

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Judge: West Penn can't seek other potential buyers

PITTSBURGH (AP) A judge says the Pittsburgh-based West Penn Allegheny Health System can't seek other potential buyers, in granting an injunction requested by Highmark Inc. which still hopes to complete a \$475 million takeover of the hospital network.

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West Penn wanted to woo other potential buyers and still keep \$200 million health insurer Highmark has already invested in the deal.

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Computer problem prompts Pa. reactor shutdown

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Operations at the Unit 1 reactor are not affected.

## ROLLOVER CRASH-PLAYERS HURT

4 Pa. high school players hurt in rollover crash

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# News Clips Report

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (AP) Four southwestern Pennsylvania high school football players have been thrown from a vehicle that crashed and rolled over.

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School superintendent Philip Savini says counselors were available for students on Friday and student groups were preparing "get well" support activities.

Brownsville is not in the playoffs so the team's season is over.

## SUPERSTORM-CHARITIES

Sandy likely biggest US relief effort since 2005

WASHINGTON (AP) Widespread destruction from Superstorm Sandy will likely make for the largest U.S. relief effort by the American Red Cross and others since Hurricane Katrina.

By today, the Red Cross had raised \$117 million in donations and pledges. The Salvation Army raised \$5 million.

As the largest private relief organization, the Red Cross saw a boost in fundraising from telethons on NBC and ABC. They raised a combined \$40 million.

Still, figures show fundraising has been slower than for Japan's 2011 earthquake and Haiti's 2010 quake.

Red Cross Vice President Roger Lowe says those were different disasters. He says donors nationwide have been generous.

But Salvation Army officials say donations have fallen short of needs on the ground and the public may not grasp the extent of damage.

## FURNITURE MOVING-LURING ATTEMPT

Pa. boy, 13: Man lured him with furniture moving

PITTSBURGH (AP) Pittsburgh police are investigating a 13-year-old boy's claims that a man offered him money to move furniture before trying to drag him into an abandoned house.

Police say Aisa Whitfield was walking home from neighboring Wilkinsburg when the man approached him at dusk on Wednesday and offered him \$30 or \$40 for help moving.

The boy says he walked toward the house, but became alarmed when the man grabbed him from behind and tried to pull him into a vacant home.

Whitfield says the man put his hand over the boy's mouth, but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free and run away.

Police haven't identified a suspect.

Although Whitfield says the man told him he was going to be robbed, his mother, Nickcole Whitfield, fears her son could have been killed or molested.

## CAPTIVE BEAR-MAULING

# News Clips Report

After captive bear mauling, Mont. bars film work

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP) A Montana wildlife company where a keeper was killed by a pair of captive brown bears used in filmmaking has been barred until further notice from taking animals off-site.

State officials said in documents released today it was too early for a return to "business as usual" at Animals of Montana, Inc. given the mauling of 24-year-old Benjamin Cloutier. They cited public safety.

The Bozeman-area company's head trainer, Demetri Price, says the state's action could scuttle a \$1 million contract to film a commercial using the company's animals. He says the public has been never at risk from its bears, leopards and other animals.

Cloutier, originally from York Haven, Pennsylvania, was killed Sunday cleaning out a pen with two 500-pound brown bears. His death has been ruled an accident.

SHERMAN HEMSLEY-BODY

Trial over Sherman Hemsley's will opens in Texas

EL PASO, Texas (AP) Attorneys for a man who says he is the brother of deceased actor Sherman Hemsley are trying to show that Hemsley was not of sound mind when he signed his will.

But several witnesses testified Friday at an El Paso court that Hemsley was cognizant when he signed the will, which gave longtime friend Flora Enchinton absolute power over his properties.

Richard Thornton, of Philadelphia, is expected to testify about his relationship with Hemsley during the trial.

Hemsley played George Jefferson on the sitcom "The Jeffersons." He died of lung cancer July 24.

Hemsley was born in Philadelphia, but lived in El Paso the last 20 years of his life.

Court documents indicate his estate is worth more than \$50,000. Hemsley's refrigerated remains are at an El Paso funeral home.

COLORED CREEK

DEP probing dye that colored western Pa. creek

CONNELLVILLE, Pa. (AP) The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is all about keeping the state's waterways nice and blue. Just not this blue.

The agency says it's investigating an incident involving concrete dye yesterday that turned a portion of a small creek deep blue in Connellsville Township. That's about 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

Spokesman John Poister says the agency traced the dye to a nearby home where, officials say, the dye wasn't properly disposed of. The homeowner was using the dye to tint concrete being poured for a basement game room.

Fayette County emergency management director Guy Napolillo says many dyes are biodegradable and Poister says the DEP is investigating just to make sure there were no chemicals in the dye that might harm fish or humans.

FLASHDANCE-BACK IN PITTSBURGH

Film set in Pittsburgh returns as stage premiere

PITTSBURGH (AP) What a Feeling? Precisely.

That's the hope when the popular 1983 film about a Pittsburgh welder-by-day dancer-by-night becomes "Flashdance-The Musical" at the city's Heinz Hall.

# News Clips Report

Mayor Luke Ravenstahl and the show's producers are in the city today to proclaim that Jan. 1 will be "Flashdance Day." That's when the show's six-day run begins before the musical tours 19 other U.S. cities through July 7.

And, yes, the musical tracks the film closely right down to the first date between hunky mill boss, Nick, and his dancer-employee, Alex, who after all these years somehow still manages to take off her undergarments without removing her sweat shirt.

The show stars Emily Padgett as and Matthew Hydzik and features the hit songs "Flashdance What a Feeling," "Maniac," and "Gloria" and 16 new songs written for the stage.

# News Clips Report

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By today, the Red Cross had raised \$117 million in donations and pledges. The Salvation Army raised \$5 million.

As the largest private relief organization, the Red Cross saw a boost in fundraising from telethons on NBC and ABC. They raised a combined \$40 million.

Still, figures show fundraising has been slower than for Japan's 2011 earthquake and Haiti's 2010 quake.

Red Cross Vice President Roger Lowe says those were different disasters. He says donors nationwide have been generous.

But Salvation Army officials say donations have fallen short of needs on the ground and the public may not grasp the extent of damage.

## FURNITURE MOVING-LURING ATTEMPT

Pa. boy, 13: Man lured him with furniture moving

PITTSBURGH (AP) Pittsburgh police are investigating a 13-year-old boy's claims that a man offered him money to move furniture before trying to drag him into an abandoned house.

Police say Aisa Whitfield was walking home from neighboring Wilkinsburg when the man approached him at dusk on Wednesday and offered him \$30 or \$40 for help moving.

The boy says he walked toward the house, but became alarmed when the man grabbed him from behind and tried to pull him into a vacant home.

Whitfield says the man put his hand over the boy's mouth, but Whitfield says he was able to wiggle free and run away.

Police haven't identified a suspect.

Although Whitfield says the man told him he was going to be robbed, his mother, Nickcole Whitfield, fears her son could have been killed or molested.

## CAPTIVE BEAR-MAULING

# News Clips Report

After captive bear mauling, Mont. bars film work

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP) A Montana wildlife company where a keeper was killed by a pair of captive brown bears used in filmmaking has been barred until further notice from taking animals off-site.

State officials said in documents released today it was too early for a return to "business as usual" at Animals of Montana, Inc. given the mauling of 24-year-old Benjamin Cloutier. They cited public safety.

The Bozeman-area company's head trainer, Demetri Price, says the state's action could scuttle a \$1 million contract to film a commercial using the company's animals. He says the public has been never at risk from its bears, leopards and other animals.

Cloutier, originally from York Haven, Pennsylvania, was killed Sunday cleaning out a pen with two 500-pound brown bears. His death has been ruled an accident.

SHERMAN HEMSLEY-BODY

Trial over Sherman Hemsley's will opens in Texas

EL PASO, Texas (AP) Attorneys for a man who says he is the brother of deceased actor Sherman Hemsley are trying to show that Hemsley was not of sound mind when he signed his will.

But several witnesses testified Friday at an El Paso court that Hemsley was cognizant when he signed the will, which gave longtime friend Flora Enchinton absolute power over his properties.

Richard Thornton, of Philadelphia, is expected to testify about his relationship with Hemsley during the trial.

Hemsley played George Jefferson on the sitcom "The Jeffersons." He died of lung cancer July 24.

Hemsley was born in Philadelphia, but lived in El Paso the last 20 years of his life.

Court documents indicate his estate is worth more than \$50,000. Hemsley's refrigerated remains are at an El Paso funeral home.

COLORED CREEK

DEP probing dye that colored western Pa. creek

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa. (AP) The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection is all about keeping the state's waterways nice and blue. Just not this blue.

The agency says it's investigating an incident involving concrete dye yesterday that turned a portion of a small creek deep blue in Connellsville Township. That's about 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh.

Spokesman John Poister says the agency traced the dye to a nearby home where, officials say, the dye wasn't properly disposed of. The homeowner was using the dye to tint concrete being poured for a basement game room.

Fayette County emergency management director Guy Napolillo says many dyes are biodegradable and Poister says the DEP is investigating just to make sure there were no chemicals in the dye that might harm fish or humans.

FLASHDANCE-BACK IN PITTSBURGH

Film set in Pittsburgh returns as stage premiere

PITTSBURGH (AP) What a Feeling? Precisely.

That's the hope when the popular 1983 film about a Pittsburgh welder-by-day dancer-by-night becomes "Flashdance-The Musical" at the city's Heinz Hall.

# News Clips Report

Mayor Luke Ravenstahl and the show's producers are in the city today to proclaim that Jan. 1 will be "Flashdance Day." That's when the show's six-day run begins before the musical tours 19 other U.S. cities through July 7.

And, yes, the musical tracks the film closely right down to the first date between hunky mill boss, Nick, and his dancer-employee, Alex, who after all these years somehow still manages to take off her undergarments without removing her sweat shirt.

The show stars Emily Padgett as and Matthew Hydzik and features the hit songs "Flashdance What a Feeling," "Maniac," and "Gloria" and 16 new songs written for the stage.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study** **WJTV-TV - Online**

**11/09/2012**

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# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful that gas drilling study will answer key questions on water impacts Daily Journal - Online**

**11/09/2012**

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"It will really be a lot for experts to chew on in their particular fields," Paulson said, noting that EPA is reaching out to geologists, academic experts, the industry, environmental groups, and even Indian tribes.

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In Pennsylvania, the EPA study is focusing on water quality and quantity issues in Washington, Bradford and Susquehanna counties.

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## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study NewsOK.com (Oklahoman) - Online**

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**New York News | NYC Breaking NewsEPA official hopeful on gas drilling study  
WNYW-TV - Online**

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**11/09/2012**

[Print this article](#)

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- Bethlehem shooting result of doorway struggle, court papers indicate 12:35 PM An Upper Saucon Township man says he confronted a Bethlehem man about stolen computers and was shot, court papers say. Neighbors express shock.
- PPL, sister utilities send workers, contractors to New Jersey, New York to help restore power 12:44 PM More than 500,000 of PPL's 1.4 million customers were impacted by Superstorm Sandy.
- Easton police release photo of South Side robber 12:18 PM In late October, the man robbed the King Mart at 154 W. St. Joseph St. with a black handgun.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Review - Online, The**

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# News Clips Report

## Obama to weigh energy boom, climate change in second term Chicago Tribune Collections

11/09/2012

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President Barack Obama will face a two-fold challenge in energy policy in his second term: make good on his promise to act on climate change, while at the same time foster growth in oil and gas production that has spurred jobs and manufacturing.

That could mean a revival of regulations for producing and burning natural gas, coal and oil that had been on hold during the election, and possibly some new rules for hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," the water and chemical-intensive technique used to extract gas and oil from deep within shale beds.

With a "status quo" divided Congress focused on pressing debt and deficit issues, analysts expect Obama to use administrative tools to work toward his election-night vow on climate change.

"If the president focuses on dealing with our climate and security problems by addressing consumption and at the same time helps facilitate oil and gas production, I think he has a win-win on his hands," said Michael Levi, an energy policy analyst with the Council on Foreign Relations.

"And that's roughly what he's been trying to do, so it would not be a big departure," Levi said in an interview.

### CLIMATE BACK ON AGENDA

Obama began his first term trying to work with Congress on a climate bill that aimed to curb emissions of greenhouse gases.

That effort failed, and his Environmental Protection Agency embarked instead on crafting an ambitious series of rules aimed chiefly at pollution from coal-burning power plants.

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"We want our children to live in an America that isn't burdened by debt, that isn't weakened by inequality, that isn't threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet," Obama said.

### CARBON TAX TOUGH SELL

Now that the election is over, regulations proposed and studies undertaken by Obama's agencies will return to the forefront.

"It's going to be a rougher second term for oil and gas given the way the environmental debate is going and the diminished incentive Obama has to protect oil and gas after his last election is behind him," said Robert McNally, a White House energy adviser during the George W. Bush administration who now heads the Rapidan Group, a consulting firm.

Environmentalists are also increasingly lobbying centrist Democrats like Obama to tighten federal water and air regulations on fracking operations.

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The EPA is set to release initial results this year of a study on fracking's effects on groundwater supplies. Separately, the Department of the Interior is expected to finalize draft rules later this year on fracking on public lands.

The administration also faces a tough call on whether the United States should allow more exports of its newfound shale oil and gas bounty. Critics have warned that too many exports risk triggering a spike in fuel costs for consumers and undermining a domestic manufacturing recovery.

With many scientists blaming climate change for fueling stronger weather events like the deadly Superstorm Sandy, some green groups have said Congress should look at passing a carbon tax.

That could raise significant revenue for the debt-ridden federal government, but many Republicans would reject supporting anything resembling a tax, said Scott Segal, a partner at Bracewell & Giuliani, a law and lobbying firm.

Still, the idea of a tax that could raise \$144 billion in revenue by 2020 will receive a lot of discussion and study, Segal said on a conference call on Wednesday.

# News Clips Report

## **UPDATE 1-Obama to weigh energy boom, climate change in 2nd term Chicago Tribune Collections**

**11/09/2012**

\* Climate change, storm concerns could push EPA rules ahead

\* Natural gas exports decision looms

\* Divided Congress means carbon tax, other legislation

unlikely

WASHINGTON, Nov 7 (Reuters) - President Barack Obama will face a two-fold challenge in energy policy in his second term: make good on his promise to act on climate change, while at the same time foster growth in oil and gas production that has spurred jobs and manufacturing.

That could mean a revival of regulations for producing and burning natural gas, coal and oil that had been on hold during the election, and possibly some new rules for hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," the water and chemical-intensive technique used to extract gas and oil from deep within shale beds.

With a "status quo" divided Congress focused on pressing debt and deficit issues, analysts expect Obama to use administrative tools to work toward his election-night vow on climate change.

"If the president focuses on dealing with our climate and security problems by addressing consumption and at the same time helps facilitate oil and gas production, I think he has a win-win on his hands," said Michael Levi, an energy policy analyst with the Council on Foreign Relations.

"And that's roughly what he's been trying to do, so it would not be a big departure," Levi said in an interview.

# News Clips Report

## CLIMATE BACK ON AGENDA

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# News Clips Report

## **Browner Calls For Strict Fracking Rules Inside EPA Weekly Report**

**11/09/2012**

Carol Browner, the former Clinton EPA administrator and Obama energy adviser, is urging the Obama administration in its second term to pursue national hydraulic fracturing standards but to leave enforcement and oversight of those standards to the states.

Browner is also calling on the administration to take further regulatory steps to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a view backed by former Bush EPA chief Christine Todd Whitman, who says Republicans should take a fresh look at a market-based approach to cutting GHGs.

On fracking, Browner in a Nov. 8 New York Times opinion piece said, "Pollution doesn't recognize state boundaries -- a weak requirement in one state could have an impact on drinking water in another."

EPA is currently studying the effects of the fracking process on water quality, and is seeking new data from the public to inform the research. Advocates of strict fracking rules hope the study will show risks to water that could boost calls for EPA to win new powers to regulate the sector, given concerns that inadequate state rules for fracking could lead to drinking water contamination and other harms.

In the editorial, Browner argued that national fracking rules could address the current patchwork of state regulations, given that states largely regulate fracking and EPA faces limits to oversee the practice. National rules, she said, should be "based on the best available science and technology and leave the oversight and enforcement up to the states," an approach which she said has enjoyed congressional support and had "great success" protecting health and the environment.

Saying that "ensuring that natural gas is an important part of our energy plan may even provide an opportunity for some old-fashioned bipartisanship," Browner argued that "we need to make sure 'fracking' is done in accordance with strong public health standards that protect our resources and provide uniform certainty."

Browner also urged Obama to have EPA use existing Clean Air Act authority to work with utilities to craft a plan for reducing GHGs, which echoes an article Browner wrote in the 2009 book "Change For America" in which she said then-newly inaugurated President Obama should "explicitly direct" EPA to review how best to use its existing powers to reduce GHGs, increase energy efficiency and expand alternative energy sources.

Whitman in a separate Nov. 8 New York Times opinion piece argued that a cap-and-trade system to reduce GHGs "should remain on the table" despite the 112th Congress' failure to pass such legislation.

Arguing that the devastation of Hurricane Sandy should put climate change "front and center" for Obama's second term, Whitman expressed hope that Republicans would see cap-and-trade as a market-based system consistent with GOP principles and stressed the need to have "open and honest discussions about the need to reduce emissions, about what reasonable caps look like and about the effort it would take to achieve necessary changes."

Whitman also called on Obama to push EPA to immediately start regulating chemical facility security under existing Clean Air Act authority. While environmentalists, environmental justice advocates and others support that approach, Rep. Mike Pompeo (R-KS) is pushing legislation that, if enacted, would block EPA from regulating chemical security under the air law's "general duty" mandate for industry to prevent chemical releases, with support from industry groups that oppose the push for EPA to use the clause to push facilities to use safer chemicals.

Meanwhile, Whitman also said she hopes Obama "follows through on his mention during the campaign of clearing out needless regulations that burden businesses throughout the country." EPA has taken steps to review existing regulations to determine whether there is a need to streamline or otherwise amend the rules to reduce regulatory burdens.

# News Clips Report

## **EPA Seeks Data For Fracking Study Inside EPA Weekly Report**

**11/09/2012**

EPA is seeking studies and other technical information from the public to inform its pending two-year study into hydraulic fracturing's potential impacts on drinking water, coming after the oil and gas industry raised questions about how the agency would ensure the study is based on the latest data.

In a notice slated for publication in the Nov. 9 Federal Register, EPA asks the public to identify and submit relevant data and scientific literature to inform the pending study, which was mandated by Congress. The agency expects to release preliminary findings by December with a final report anticipated in 2014. In the pre-publication notice, EPA says it will accept data and literature until April 30, 2013.

EPA's Office of Research & Development (ORD) and Office of Water jointly launched the study last year, spurred by a request in EPA's 2010 appropriations bill that the agency examine the possible adverse effects of fracking on drinking water. The study consists largely of two prospective and five retrospective case studies where EPA will examine how fracking in several states interact with drinking water supplies, along with laboratory analysis, literature reviews and other data.

Environmental groups hope the study will echo their long-running claims that fracking is harming water quality, and will therefore boost their longstanding push to revoke exemptions in the Safe Drinking Water Act which bar EPA from directly regulating fracking under the drinking water law.

Oil industry officials and Republican lawmakers however have repeatedly criticized the agency's approach, including how the agency will ensure that research is based on up-to-date information given that fracking technology is evolving rapidly.

For example, in an industry-funded report released in June, "Review of EPA Hydraulic Fracturing Study Plan," contractor Battelle notes that the site data collected for the planned case studies was dated 2006-2010, yet the final results would not be issued until 2014. "The changes occurring at these sites in the intervening years will likely render the data obsolete for purposes of the study," the Battelle report said.

Rep. Andy Harris (R-MD), chair of the House science panel's environment subcommittee, sent a June 7 letter to EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson seeking clarification on a number of issues surrounding the pending study, including how the agency will ensure an accurate depiction of fracking risks, given that the research uses data from several years ago.

In the Register notice, EPA appears to acknowledge the concerns, saying it is seeking new data "[t]o ensure that EPA is up-to-date on evolving hydraulic fracturing practices and technologies. . ." and noting that while the agency's research has been thorough, there may be studies not available through open literature. "EPA would appreciate receiving information from the public to help inform current and future research and ensure a robust record of scientific information," EPA says.

# News Clips Report

## **Obama second term will be onerous, oil consultant says** **FuelFix.com**

**11/09/2012**

President Obama's second term will be "onerous and difficult" for the oil and gas business, a consultant told industry insiders at the Petroleum Club.

A series of decisions that restrict fossil fuels and promote green energy will come down from the executive branch over the next four years, said John Kneiss, North America director for consulting and research firm Hart Energy. They'll include stiffer environmental policies, limited access to federal lands and new regulations on hydraulic fracturing instituted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"There will be, in my mind, a dramatic push by the agency to justify taking on a national regulatory scope for hydraulic fracturing," Kneiss told the audience, during a presentation on what presidential election means for the energy industry.

The nationwide controversy swirling around hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, spurred Congress to call for an EPA study on the practice, which is used to extract natural gas from dense shale rock. In addition to public concerns about the impact of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water, environmentalists also have raised questions about methane leaks and air quality effects.

"There will be tightening regulations," Kneiss said. "It will be onerous and difficult."

Kneiss' forecast wasn't all bad news for the oil and natural gas industry. He predicted that the debate over the Keystone XL pipeline will end with a win for the business. Following Obama's rejection earlier this year, the pipeline's backers have recrafted its route around environmentally sensitive areas.

With the right timing, the new plan will be approved, Kneiss said.

"There's really no technical or environmental reason for having a denial," he said. "Let's look at next summer, when gasoline prices are going up again."

Meanwhile, climate change will become a larger part of the public conversation, he said. While fossil fuels will continue to fulfill most of the nation's energy needs, Americans' concerns about climate change will grow and the industry needs to prepared to address them, Kneiss said.

"Regardless of what you may personally believe about that issue, it's not going to go away," Kneiss said. "It's diminished somewhat, but as economic progress occurs in this country, those kinds of issues rise."

Following the presentation, an audience member asked what Kneiss' outlook would have been if Romney won.

Kneiss responded with a lengthy pause. Then he cleared his throat and said:

"Happy days are here again."

# News Clips Report

## **Election Concludes – Will This be an Era of Alternative Energy? Planet Berry Llc**

**11/09/2012**

The U.S Presidential Elections have finally come to a close as a victorious Barack Obama gets another four years as President of the United States. A lot of people still have hope that with his re-election, things will change for the better. As a citizen who values the environment, what exactly can we expect from the newly re-elected president?

While checking the Internet a few weeks before the election day, I chanced on an article talking about both Presidential candidate's energy policies. These were what both candidates were planning to about the energy crisis should they become the President:

Mitt Romney

- Wants North American Energy Independence and wants more energy imports from Canada.
- Wants to take away the EPA's ability to regulate carbon dioxide, which is labelled by the said agency as a "greenhouse gas".
- Give the ability to issue drilling permits to the state instead of the Interior Department.
- Eliminate tax credits for wind projects and keep the tax breaks and incentives for oil and gas drilling, amounting to \$4 billion per year.

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- Wants a "win-win" strategy and wants the United States to be independent from foreign oil.
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- Raise federal standards on fuel efficient cars and trucks
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# News Clips Report

-Maintain incentives for renewable energy

Well, now that Obama's won, I guess the energy policies listed above are most likely to happen during the next four years. Now let's take a few minutes of our time to check what exactly are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these policies?

Let's talk about the United States being dependent from oil. President Obama wants everyone to realize that there are alternative sources of energy besides from fuel deposits. There's solar power, wind power, natural gas and all other kinds of renewable and alternate energy sources. The only problem that I see is that these giant petroleum companies would most likely do everything in their power to not make this a reality. Think about it; there's been hundreds of inventions linked to the efficiency of solar power and yet, the past governments have not done anything to support the technology. Yeah, sure, solar power might not be reliable right now, but with research, we will find a way to make solar power available to everyone.

That is probably the reason why the newly re-elected President wants to maintain the incentives for renewable energy; in order to persuade local scientists to keep on researching about alternate energy.

Raising federal standards on fuel efficient cars and trucks is a good idea. With fossil fuels so scarce, cars and trucks that were designed to run on less fuel should be introduced to the general public. In fact, in Japan and some countries in Asia, they use bicycles in order to save fuel and save money from buying gasoline for their vehicles. Fuel efficient cars are the best solution to maintaining sufficient petroleum for everyone to use. Not to mention, it also helps the environment because of clean air!

Lastly, we have President Obama's desire to use natural gas as America's solution to the energy crisis. Natural gas is cleaner than petroleum and all other forms of fossil fuel. However, the big "BUT" here is the way natural gas is being harvested. Hydraulic fracturing is used to get more natural gas but it pumps in hazardous chemicals within the earth. This will most likely harm the water reservoir hidden underneath the ground. Not only that, the chemicals used are poisonous to humans and contact with the said chemicals have caused health problems. Here's hoping that President Obama will realize its harmful effects and do something about it.

Article by Jessica Greenberg is an avid green blogger from San Diego, California. When she's not researching about natural gas and its advantages for home use, she's helping the community in a nearby community centre.

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Via: CleanTechies Blog - [CleanTechies.com](http://CleanTechies.com)

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## **Election Concludes – Will This be an Era of Alternative Energy? Cleantechies Cleantech Blog**

**11/09/2012**

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Rating: 0.0/5 (0 votes cast)

# News Clips Report

## Coal and Oil hit by Obama's second term Utility Products Magazine - Online

11/09/2012

FULL TEXT

Reuters

Energy producers braced for tighter regulation in President Barack Obama's second term, with coal companies expecting more emissions restrictions and drillers anticipating less access to federal land even as his platform promotes energy independence.

Opponents already believe Obama has waged a "war on coal" through the administration's push for stricter regulation of greenhouse gas emissions by the Environmental Protection Agency.

"Four more years of President Obama translates into additional pressure on the coal industry from the EPA and numerous environmental groups," energy investment bank Simmons & Co said in a note to investors on Wednesday.

Analysts at ClearView Energy Partners in Washington expect Obama to "continue prosecuting energy policy through regulation and administrative action, with only the courts as a check on that agenda."

Miners criticize Obama for not living up to a 2008 promise to develop clean coal technology, arguing that his policies actually preclude the construction of any new coal plants.

Shares of U.S. coal companies plunged on Wednesday. Arch Coal and Alpha Natural Resources ended trade down more than 12 percent, while Peabody Energy closed 9.6 percent lower.

Eric Green, senior managing partner at Penn Capital Management, which owns coal stocks, said the sell-off was "100 percent related to election results."

Alpha Natural Resources Chief Executive Kevin Crutchfield argued that the United States, with the world's largest coal reserves, should use what it has. "We would hope the administration remains true to its campaign promise to support coal as an indispensable part of our nation's energy mix," he said.

Yet up to 33 gigawatts of coal-fired power generation is estimated to be due for retirement - 3 percent of U.S. capacity. While tougher emissions regulation play a part, that change is also driven by cheap natural gas as an alternative power source.

Obama has paid plenty of lip service to natural gas because it burns cleaner than coal, and his approach to the oil and gas industry in general is more nuanced.

He has pledged to cut oil imports in half by 2020 and advocates an "all of the above" approach to developing domestic energy sources. Yet he has also said that he would roll back subsidies for oil companies and reduce U.S. reliance on oil by mandating production of more fuel-efficient vehicles.

"The Obama administration really hasn't helped the oil and gas industry," said Michael Linn, founder and former chief executive of Linn Energy. "It's going to be a tough four years."

### FOOT ON GAS, TAX BREAK THREAT

More restrictions are expected for companies drilling on federal lands, as well as more rules governing water management and methane emissions. Any new rules related to hydraulic fracturing may drive up costs for active drillers including Chesapeake Energy Corp and Exxon Mobil Corp.

"You are going to have less access to federal lands and tougher government agencies," said Dan Pickering, chief investment officer at TPH Asset Management, part of energy-focused investment bank Tudor Pickering Holt in Houston.

# News Clips Report

Obama's solid support for natural gas on the campaign trail won him praise from America's Natural Gas Alliance, a lobby group. But he also wants to eliminate \$46 billion in subsidies for fossil fuel companies, a plan producers vigorously oppose.

Virginia Lazenby, chair of the Independent Petroleum Association of America whose members supply 54 percent of U.S. oil and 85 percent of its natural gas, worried about potential "duplicate" federal regulation of what states already do, and rejected the call to collect more tax from the industry.

"IPAA hopes President Obama will stop his call to eliminate the crucial tax provisions of intangible drilling costs and percentage depletion, which are not subsidies at all, but allow independent producers to reinvest 150 percent of their cash flow into new energy projects," she said.

While the Obama administration put approval of TransCanada's Keystone XL pipeline on hold, eventual approval is expected, which will increase the flow of cheaper crude oil from Canada to refineries on the Gulf Coast at Port Arthur, Texas.

Companies with refineries in Port Arthur or in nearby Beaumont include Valero Energy Corp, Royal Dutch Shell, France's Total and Exxon.

## FORECAST: SUNNY SPELLS, BREEZY

Obama has promised more assistance for solar and wind technology, though he will need congressional support to extend tax breaks that help those industries.

"Obama can love solar as much as he wants, but I don't know that a whole lot more is going to happen in terms of new, constructive policy," said Morningstar analyst Stephen Simko.

Obama's advisers include Energy Secretary Steven Chu, a Nobel Prize-winner with expertise in renewable energy, who regularly talks up the government's role in developing hydraulic fracturing technology. The top White House energy adviser is Heather Zichal, who has been an advocate for green jobs and tackling climate change by reducing dependence on oil.

Obama's green policies had a major setback when solar power company Solyndra collapsed after receiving a \$535 million federal loan guarantee. And his energy strategy shifted away from climate change when a bill establishing a cap-and-trade system to curb carbon emissions died in the U.S. Senate in 2010.

Renewable energy also faces obstacles that are not directly related to policy: competition from low-priced natural gas; lack of infrastructure to connect projects to the grid; and a glut of solar panels putting manufacturers out of business. Yet having Obama back was broadly welcomed by most in the green business.

"The renewable energy industry and solar have retained a really important ally in the White House," said Arno Harris, chief executive of U.S. solar installer Recurrent Energy, a unit of Sharp Corp. "Solar and renewable energy were so severely attacked during the campaign that the president's win, I think, gives him a mandate in pursuing a clean energy agenda."

## CHEMICALS BRACE FOR HIT

Obama is also likely to implement long-delayed emissions regulations for industrial boilers that are commonly used by chemical makers. The centerpiece provision, Boiler MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology), was proposed in 2004 but effectively shot down by courts before the EPA revived it in 2011.

It has been winding its way through courts again, and the EPA is due to issue new rules by December.

Obama's victory may embolden EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to further tighten Boiler MACT regulations next month on limits for dioxin, mercury and carbon monoxide emissions. It is not clear if Jackson will stay at the agency in Obama's second term.

"While we don't agree with some of the provisions (of Boiler MACT), we think that it will be pushed through more readily

# News Clips Report

than if Romney had won," said Lawrence Sloan, president of the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates, a trade group.

# News Clips Report

## Verenium Corporation's CEO Discusses Q3 2012 Results - Earnings Call Transcript Seeking Alpha

**11/09/2012**

James Levine - President and CEO

Jeff Black - SVP and CFO

Janet Roemer - EVP and COO

Unknown Analyst - Jefferies & Co

Verenium Corporation (VRNM) Q3 2012 Earnings Conference Call November 7, 2012 5:00 PM ET

Good day ladies and gentlemen, and welcome to Verenium Corporation Third Quarter 2012 Earnings Conference Call. (Operator Instructions)

I'd now like to introduce your host for today's conference, CFO Jeff Black. Mr. Black, you may begin your conference.

Jeff Black

Good afternoon and thank you for joining Verenium's third quarter 2012 conference call. I'm Jeff Black, Chief Financial Officer, and with me today are Jamie Levine, our Chief Executive Officer, and Janet Roemer, our Chief Operating Officer.

The agenda for today's call is as follows. First, Janet will discuss commercial operations, including third quarter performance. Next I will review our financial results for the period and provide updated 2012 financial guidance. And Jamie will conclude with some commentary on the third quarter, the next strategy and outlook going forward.

Before we begin, I would like to advise you that this discussion will include certain statements that are not historical facts and are forward-looking statements that involve a high degree of risk and uncertainty. These statements relate to matters such as our strategy, future operating plans, markets for our products, including our ability to develop and launch new product and timelines for doing so, including our market size and our ability to access those markets, partnering and collaboration activities, including our ability to enter into any future partnership or collaboration, the benefits of our invent collection, public policy, financing activities, technical, and business outlooks.

The company's actual results may differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in our filings with the SEC, including, but not limited to, our report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and in our subsequently filed quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the dates hereof.

I will now turn the call over to Janet.

Janet Roemer

Thank you, Jeff. Good afternoon everyone and thanks for joining us. I'll now provide you some detail on our products and operational performance and our outlook. Our service revenue from our largest product line, animal health and nutrition and our lead product, Phyzyme Phytase. The decrease in our topline in the third quarter there is an explanation that is unrelated to market conditions.

Because we needed to take one of our three preventers out of service for planned upgrades in the third quarter, we chose to shift Phyzyme manufacturing to our partner, DuPont and consequently did not recognize the related manufacturing revenue ourselves, which carries no margin because we transferred the product at cost.

Gross revenue for the third quarter is down considerably versus the second quarter, though this did not impact product gross profit. Though we do not break out the components of revenue in the animal health and nutrition product line, after accounting for these factors, the underlying business is about on par with 2011 year-to-date despite generally soft market

# News Clips Report

conditions.

Turning to our second largest product line, grain processing, revenues fell in the third quarter and is down year-to-date, reflecting continued adverse industry conditions, largely due to reduced demand for gasoline and therefore ethanol. Decreased ethanol prices combined with continued high corn prices have resulted in poor and even negative margins for ethanol producers, forcing plants to reduce operating rates or halt operations entirely until margins recover. We saw these effects in both the US where we sell directly and in Europe where we sell through a distributor.

On the positive side, trial activity for our lead product, Fuelzyme alpha-amylase, picked up in the third quarter and we are winning some new customers as a result of demonstrating the economic benefits of our product and recently we have seen some improvement in European demand. In concluding my commentary on grain processing, the outlook for the industry continues to be weak. For Verenium, our job is clear and that is to increase our share of the market by winning new customers and we are confident that our value proposition of reducing enzyme cost per gallon of ethanol resonates well with customers looking at all sorts of savings.

Turning now to oil field services, in the third quarter we continued to sell small volumes of Pyrolase cellulase enzyme used in hydraulic fracturing or fracking operations as an alternative to chemicals. While Pyrolase is a superior fluid breaker solution for use in situations with downhole temperatures up to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, we also announced last quarter that we developed a hypothermal stable guar breaker for use in more extreme temperature and PH condition and received EPA authorization to mark this product.

We recently named this product Pyrolase HT for high temperature and it's one of the present products disclosed with last quarter's conference call. Last month we presented a paper co-authored with Schlumberger summarizing their laboratory evaluation of this new product relative to chemical breakers at the Society Petroleum Engineers Conference. We are happy to report that we presented to a packed room and the paper generated significant interest from three important tiers in the oil and gas industry, oil field service companies, oil and gas producers and chemical suppliers. The paper is now available for purchase on the SPE website and the next important milestones will be producing this product at commercial scale and conducting field trials to confirm the performance parameters predicted by the lab data.

In addition to progressing Pyrolase HT through our pipeline, we made significant advances in the animal feed enzymes we are developing in partnership with Novus International, a leading animal health and nutrition company. In addition, we completed a commercial scale field trial of another pipeline product and remain on track with our project plan.

Though we have no specific milestones we can disclose publicly today, over the quarter, there was significant progress by our research and business development bio processed development, quality and regulatory team concentrated on moving our pipeline products closer to commercialization along with timelines disclosed last quarter.

Turning now to manufacturing, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, we had one fermentor representing one third of our capacity out of service in the third quarter to implement upgrades that are a major component of our longer term plan to improve operations. The fermentor is back in service and as we dial in various operating parameters we are encouraged by initial results.

We expect to bring two additional vessels down for similar upgrades over the next six months. Once fully implemented and back on line, these upgrades are intended to improve overall manufacturing quality, improve yields and as a result, reduce overall cost of goods sold. In addition, we recently completed the construction phase of our private plant in San Diego and are in startup mode. This state of the art facility is a key asset for driving continues improvements in manufacturing of commercial products, for developing processes for new products and for producing test article for the regulatory phase of pipeline product development.

And with that, I'll turn the call over to Jeff to review our financial performance.

Jeff Black

Thank you, Janet. Over the next few minutes I will provide a brief overview of the financial results that we announced earlier today and provide some commentary on our updated financial guidance for 2012.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, our product and contract manufacturing revenue decreased over last year from about \$42 million to \$36 million. This decrease is primarily due to a few main factors. First, as Janet mentioned, in animal health nutrition, our gross revenue from Phyzyme which we manufacture and transfer at no margin, is down due

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to a shift in production to DuPont. We also saw a decrease in toll manufacturing revenue that we generated in 2011.

Second thing is, Janet also mentioned conditions in the corn ethanol industry that impacted our grain processing product revenue. And third, the sale and license of our purified and Veretase products to DSM earlier this year has resulted in a reduction of our year-over-year revenues. Our gross profit from combined product and contract manufacturing revenue for the nine months ended September 30, decreased from \$60 million in 2011 to just about \$4 million and our gross margin percentage from combined product and contract manufacturing revenues decreased to 33% from 38%.

Our gross profit dollars and associated gross margin percentage have decreased primarily due to a couple of factors. First, out of capacity due to downtime from our plant manufacturing upgrades. The negative margin impact related to idle capacity from downtime was roughly \$800,000. The second, a shift in sales mix from higher margin grain processing revenue to a lower margin supply agreement with DSM.

Our collaborative license revenue increased in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from just below \$5 million in 2011 to just above \$7 million and the major drivers here were license fees from Novus and DSM. We think it's especially important to note that the potential for variability in our collaborative and license revenue can impact our reported operating loss or income on a quarter to quarter basis. Our operating expenses, excluding our cost of product and contract manufacturing revenue, restructuring charges and the onetime gain from the sale of DSM increased for the nine months ended September 30 to about \$26 million in 2012 from just under \$20 million in 2011. While our ongoing general administrative expenses remain flat year-over-year, research and development expenses have increased by about \$3.5 million which reflects our continued investment in product technical support and pipeline products.

We ended the quarter with unrestricted cash of roughly \$13 million and \$4 million in restricted cash.

Subsequent to our third quarter, we entered into a \$10 million revolving credit facility with Comerica bank, and this credit facility will allow us to borrow up to \$8.4 million against certain eligible receivables and will also cover an existing cash through our letter of credit commitment to our landlord, which immediately frees up \$1.6 million in restricted cash. To date, we have not drawn down on this facility.

Before I turn the call over to Jamie, let me provide some commentary on the updated financial guidance for 2012 that we released earlier today. For the full year 2012 we now expect total revenue between \$53 million and \$55 million. We expect to generate gross profit between \$14 million and \$16 million and excluding the gain on DSM transaction we expect an operating loss between \$11 million and \$13 million.

Our revised guidance reflects a couple of notable shifts from our initial expectations. From a revenue perspective, as we've mentioned challenges in corn ethanol industry had impacted overall industry production volume. As a result we've seen increased dependent pressure as well as delays or extensions of trials which consequently have affected the timing of new customer adoption. In addition, while we are encouraged by the continued interest we are seeing from potential customers for Pyrolase products, in oil field services, customer adoption has been slower than anticipated.

From a gross profit perspective, our revised guidance reflects a reduction in expected revenue as well as the negative margin impact of downtime related to our manufacturing upgrades that we previously mentioned.

With respect to operating loss, while our revised operating loss guidance is higher than our initial estimated range, we've been able to mitigate the overall impact of reduced revenue in gross profit guidance to prudent operating expense management.

Finally, we expect capital expenditures between \$8 million and \$9 million in line with guidance we previously issued and this includes both investments in manufacturing in Fermic, as well as capital that was required to complete the build out of our new San Diego facility.

Despite shortfalls in revenue and gross profit against our initial expectations we expect our yearend cash position to be in line with our initial expectations.

And with that, I'll turn the call over to Jamie.

James Levine

Thanks, Jeff. I'd like to end today's call with a few comments. First, from a high level perspective I'd summarize our third

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quarter with the following points. We took significant steps forward operationally this quarter installing some of the important upgrade equipment at our manufacturing plant in Mexico, and are now in the installation and optimization phase of our manufacturing improvement program.

Next, it was a challenging quarter for our product revenue and gross profit. If you look at our first half performance and our previous guidance, you can see we had forecast higher costs in the second half of the year but given the impact on revenue from having our partner DuPont manufacture more of our lead product, and a combined impact of absorbing the manufacturing downtime while we install the upgrades, and the headwinds we continue to see in the corn ethanol industry, we feel the need to lower our full year guidance.

But finally we've always said that we can manage the business to reflect the environment and we've done just that. We managed cash cost and expense so that even with the lower performance year to date, our overall cash position is in line with the cash position implied by our guidance issued on our Q1 call.

My second comment relates the recent announcement from BP regarding to their decision not to move forward with the planned commercial scale Cellulosic Ethanol plant in Florida. When we announced the transaction with BP in July of 2010, our core principle of that sale was that neither party was dependent in any way on the other. Today, we are operationally independent from BP, and BP's decision regarding its approach to its Cellulosic Ethanol development efforts have no impact on our business or our future growth plans.

My third comment relates to the future partnerships we've spoken about in the past and I can only say our efforts are on track. In most of the end markets we've identified for expansion, we are progressing multiple discussions with the largest players in their respective industries and in many instances our prospective partners are already testing samples of enzymes from our enzyme collection to accelerate our partnership discussions and our product development timeline. We will update you as appropriate on the results of these efforts in the future.

My fourth comment relates to the impact of all of these events on our strategy. Currently we have a narrow product portfolio but its position in the market shows that our strategy of targeting markets with the benefits of high performance enzymes are both measured and rewarded by customers is sound. Our products compete well in the market place and our strategic focus remains on launching new products like those on our product type line, and improving our manufacturing capabilities to reduce costs. And that requires investments like the type we made in the third quarter. Simply put the volatility in our current product revenue reflects the narrow portfolio we have today and that's why we are still focused on diversifying going forward.

Finally, I am frequently asked about our market value and my main comment would be the focus on facts. In Q1 of this year, we sold two commercial products with \$7.5 million in LTM revenues as well as certain products under development to DSM for \$37 million. Today we have eight commercial products and total LTM revenues of \$58 million. We have late-stage pipeline products that we identified in our Q2 earnings call with launches beginning in 2013. We have our commercial scale manufacturing platform, we have our vast R&D capabilities including our state of the art pilot plant in San Diego, and we have a highly protected IP position through our 657 owned and in-licensed patents and patent applications. Our current partners like Novus, DuPont, Cargill and Tate & Lyle, see the value in our products and our technology and we believe our strategy of creating the highest performing products is not impacted by the challenges we discussed this quarter.

In addition, I'd like to point out that we recently held our capital markets day in New York and the slides and audio presentation is available in the investor section of our website. While we look forward to making further announcements of our progress with partners and executing against the 2013 milestones we laid out in our capital markets day presentation, I hope the detailed review in our capital markets day presentation of the products that we are selling today, the product pipeline that we have today, the major partners that we have today and the support of capital structure we have today demonstrates the substantial value that exists today within the company.

With that, we'd be happy to take your questions.

Question-And-Answer Session

Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, (operator instructions). Our first question comes from Laurence Alexander. Sir, you may begin.

Unknown Analyst - Jefferies & Co

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I'm in for Laurence, thanks for taking my question. At the investor day you guys outlined a handful of products mainly in grain processing that will be commercial in 2013 and I know you just touched on it briefly. But are those products still on track for 2013 release or are these prolonged customer trials more of a broad based issue? And more so, what are customer interest in like and which products would you have to sort of think that you might launch first?

Janet Roemer

So to answer your question I think the - this is Janet Roemer, I would say that we are on track with the products that are in the pipeline for the grain processing in overall that customer recent activity for doing the commercial field trial as we have a choice of more than one customer interested in doing that. So I think there is great interest in proving the economics of the ethanol process using new novel enzyme approaches. And I say that the current industry conditions -- I don't think that the new offerings would face the same challenges that we faced with our core products in approaching the industry because I think there is a great deal of interest in some of the more progressive companies in looking at new technologies.

Unknown Analyst - Jefferies & Co

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen (operator instructions). Okay, I am showing no further questions so I'll turn the conference back over to you Mr. Black.

Jeff Black

So, thank you everyone for joining us today and we look forward to updating you on our continued progress.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen, this does conclude your conference and you may disconnect.

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## **EPA official hopeful on gas drilling study Associated Press (AP)**

**11/09/2012**

PITTSBURGH\_A top official with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is optimistic that a project examining natural gas hydraulic fracturing and drinking water will provide comprehensive guidelines to help scientists and the public identify the key issues.

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Paulson also says he feels the Obama administration is providing enough support to study the issue.

The EPA says natural gas "plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future" but that serious concerns have been raised about potential impacts to the environment and human health.

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# News Clips Report

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# News Clips Report

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**Associated Press (AP) - Charleston, WV Bureau**

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# News Clips Report

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## **FOLLOWING ELECTION, EPA EXPECTED TO QUICKLY ISSUE SUITE OF DELAYED RULES Inside EPA Weekly Report**

**11/09/2012**

With President Obama winning a second term Nov. 6, EPA is expected to quickly finalize several high-profile and controversial rules that had been delayed by the election -- including its plan to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from new power plants, a new air quality standard for particulate matter (PM), a package of air toxic rules for boilers and incinerators and a separate air rule for cement plants.

It is also expected to soon propose a so-called Tier III standard to cut pollution from motor vehicles and fuel.

The agency has not issued controversial rules since early this year, delaying many until November or later, while releasing popular, relatively non-controversial items such as its vehicle GHG rule. Many observers said EPA intentionally sought to establish court deadlines for controversial actions that would deflect attention from it ahead of the election (Inside EPA, July 20).

But any rules that the agency releases in the coming weeks and months will likely draw considerable opposition from Republicans, who have been warning for weeks of an expected "tidal wave" of EPA rules if Obama won re-election. Sen. James Inhofe (R-OK), who is expected to step down as the ranking Republican on the Senate environment committee, accused EPA of intentionally delaying rules until after the election so that the Obama administration can skirt accusations that it is seeking to shutter fossil fuel production and associated economic pain before voters went to the polls. Inhofe has also been criticizing the administration for failing to release its semi-annual regulatory agenda, which is mandated by the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

And Susan Dudley, the Bush administration's regulatory review chief, warned in an Oct. 9 paper of an upcoming "tsunami" of EPA rules -- both final and new proposals -- that had been put on hold during the past two years. Obama's "track record and agenda portend a longer and larger tidal wave of new regulations," Dudley wrote. Relevant documents are available on InsideEPA.com. (Doc ID: 2415513)

Even though Obama's victory means that that EPA has four more years to complete work on an ambitious second-term agenda, some industry and environmentalist sources now believe the agency will seek to quickly move some of the long-stalled measures during the immediate weeks after the election in part to avoid getting caught up in looming partisan fights on Capitol Hill over fiscal issues.

One energy strategist describes two schools of thought on EPA priorities in the coming weeks: "EPA will either rush the rules out before the Republicans can get organized and in front of whatever deal they're going to have on the debt ceiling and tax rates," the source says.

A second, more traditional approach would be for EPA to bleed the rules out more slowly between now and June 30, the source explains.

The strategist expects EPA officials to push things out the door in the next three weeks because if they do it over six months they will allow congressional Republicans more time to get organized as the appropriations process gets under way and appointments can be held hostage.

"All kinds of things that can happen that aren't good if you are EPA," the source says. "If you're at EPA, you're thinking the sweet spot starts [Nov. 8] and ends the Sunday of Thanksgiving weekend. Get all your stuff out while people are looking the other direction . . . To the extent they are ready, that's what they do," the strategist says.

This source also expects EPA to issue whatever it can in November in lieu of rolling things out between now and Inauguration Day in January, again because of concern that its agenda could be held up by Congress.

However, one industry source says that the pending EPA actions will not be nearly as costly "compared to things that have already happened" and are being contested, such as the agency's utility air toxics rule.

Some environmentalists also want Obama to finalize the stalled rules so he can move onto a second term focused on

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reducing GHGs from existing power plants and other sources -- a step Obama suggested he would take in his victory speech early Nov. 7 when he said he wants a nation "that isn't threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet."

An EPA spokeswoman did not respond to a request for comment on the agency's priorities or agenda.

However, other industry sources downplay EPA's focus on how Congress might interfere with its work. A second source says reducing the backlog of stalled rules will be an EPA priority, due to pressure from environmentalists and courts, but "I don't foresee the congressional relationship being a big factor in terms of pace and timing."

A third industry source agrees that EPA can "take a little more time" now that Obama has won, but is keeping an eye out for the final power plant GHG new source performance standard (NSPS). That rule "is one that's been well baked and can move forward pretty quickly."

Other items being discussed for fast-tracking but considered less likely to move immediately include a cooling water intake standard for power plants, where EPA faces a June 2013 legal deadline; and a rule to regulate coal ash, though EPA has said it will not finalize it until 2014.

This source also expects an emboldened EPA to propose a number of major new rules, including a tighter ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) possibly as soon as 2013, re-propose its vacated Cross State Air Pollution Rule and address its reconsideration of its utility maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for new facilities. "The House went after their agenda and voters sided with Obama so EPA will feel very confident moving forward."

Environmentalists, meanwhile, are calling on EPA to finalize a number of rules between now and the inauguration. These include the power plant NSPS, which was proposed last April; a reconsidered package addressing emissions from various combustion processes, including a MACT for boilers, a toxics standard for incinerators and a definition of waste material rule proposed last December; a cement plant MACT proposed in June; and a tighter NAAQS for particulate matter, also proposed in June and facing a Dec. 31 legal deadline. They also want EPA to propose the Tier III standard which was delayed this spring due to concerns about its impact on rising gas prices.

An industry source closely following the boiler MACT package does not expect EPA to finalize it this month, noting that interagency review has re-started, but does think it will be out before a Dec. 21 legal deadline for the related cement rule. "The key is that at one point we thought the rule would be released right away but that doesn't look like that's the case."

One Democratic-aligned source says once the stalled rules are finalized, Obama "would then turn his focus to two big issues -- reducing carbon from existing power plants and addressing the smog/ozone health standard he put off strengthening in 2011."

One environmentalist says an EPA rule to cut GHGs from existing sources assumes particular importance if the pre-election congressional gridlock and partisanship on climate and energy issues persists into next year. The source says there has not been as much work internally at EPA on existing power plant limits, but predicts a ramping up of discussions on proposals from environmentalists and others on flexible options for implementing such standards. Another major agenda item is proposing GHG NSPS for new and existing refineries, these sources note.

Other actions on the EPA short-term horizon include finalizing its guidance for Clean Water Act jurisdiction and issuing a draft report on the impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water. Speaking on a Nov. 7 webinar hosted by the law firm Bracewell Guiliani, attorney Salo Zelermyer noted that EPA's draft study on whether fracking impacts drinking water is due by the end of the year, while a final report is due in 2014.

If the report comes out with new evidence of impacts on drinking water resources, Zelermyer anticipates "a very heated debate over what regulatory action should flow" from those findings. EPA is also working on air rules for shale gas and potential Toxic Substances Control Act requirements, he added.

The agency is also past its 90-day deadline to approve or reject Florida's numerical water quality criteria for nutrients, which the state formally submitted in June after a lengthy legal battle.

EPA is also expected to issue a waiver to its Renewable Fuels Standard by as soon as the week of Nov. 12 and to issue new cellulosic volume numbers for 2013 by the end of the month.

Roger Martella, a former Bush-era EPA general counsel who is now an industry attorney, expects Obama's second term

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agenda will continue to focus on coal, with no new plants being built domestically, along with possible air, water and toxic standards for natural gas, according to a Nov. 6 analysis he provided to Inside EPA.

Martella in the presentation also noted that while the Obama administration has issued and finalized fewer rules than the previous two administrations at the same time point, it has finalized close to 50 more "economically significant" rules than during the first terms of presidents Bush and Clinton. He is tracking at least nine air rules that have an annual cost of at least \$100 million.-- Dawn Reeves

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